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Brazil Breaks Nazi Plot; Reich Fortifying Belgium; Malden Aldermen Testify

The World's Day—February 10, 1943

Americas: Nazi Plot Broken by Brazilian Police

A Nazi-fomented plot has been broken up by Brazilian police in Rio Grande do Sul who jailed ringleaders on charges of stealing arms from Government depots and subverting Brazilian Army officers. The plot centered on Cruz Alta. Nazi agents were said to have set up "a vast conspirational organization" which worked among Brazilian soldiers, urging them to desert. Night encampments were set up to train Nazi conspirators. Among the accused were an Army lieutenant and three German Lutheran pastors.

To investigate causes of Puerto Rico's intense economic crisis, four members of a five-member Senate committee have arrived at San Juan, with Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio in the group. [Page 3.]

The last leg of a 5,300-mile air cargo service from the Canal Zone to Buenos Aires has been put in operation, Panagra, operator of the air freight service, announced. The new link extends the service from Lima, Peru, to Santiago, Chile, and then over the mountains to the capital of Argentina.

In Europe: 'Invasion Belt' in Belgium Extended

Nazis have extended the "invasion belt" of Beligum 20 miles inland, and are using armor plate of old French tanks to build coastal fortifications. They have evacuated the civil population of Zebrugge and mined coastal roads leading to Bruges.

Nazi military are worried about inflation, Belgian sources report. Officers returning from Germany bring tens of thousands of German marks to exchange for Belgian francs.

Karl Otto von Salisch, known as ruthless right-hand man of the late Gestapo "hangman" Heydrich of Bohemia, has been sent to Poland as chief of police in Bydgoszcz, where resistance has been bold. Executed: a youth, for not complying with Nazi labor orders; and three others.

Prime Minister Churchill is expected to discuss his recent travels in a radiocast tentatively scheduled for next Sunday or the following Sunday, Feb. 21.

Direct bomb hit on a crowded department store in a south England town this afternoon by a German air raider was reported to have resulted in many fatalities.

New England: Malden Alderman Refused Bribe

A fourth Malden alderman and a City Councilman today testified in Middlesex Superior Court that they refused to "play ball" with certain beano interests trying to establish the game in Malden through attempts of alleged bribery of city aldermen. [Page 2.]

Indictments against a dozen meat dealers and packers in Massachusetts are expected today from the U. S. Attorney's Office at Boston, charging violations of ceiling prices in meat and of black market practices. [Page 2.]

Representatives of the C. I. O. and the Communist Party today petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to memorialize Congress to abolish the Dies Committee as "the voice of the fifth column in America." [Page 2.]

New England farm equipment dealers were told today by Joseph H. Liston of the War Production Board that effects of American-made equipment are now being felt on the fighting fronts, and brought thanks from WPB Chief Donald Nelson for co-operation of the dealers in helping solve problems of both production and salvage.

Washington: Lend-Lease Aid at 10-Billion Rate

Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius disclosed in a prepared statement that American Lend-Lease aid now was being supplied to the nation's Allies "at an annual rate in excess of $10,000,000,000," and that the amount furnished Russia had "increased sharply" during January over that for the previous month.

An increase of three cents a pound on Munster, brick, Swift, Limburger, cream and other foreign-type domestic cheeses was authorized by the OPA to equalize a recent boost in American Cheddar cheese.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee gave quick and unanimous approval to a proposed treaty relinquishing extraterritorial American rights in China.

Already 10 per cent below their former newsprint allowances since Jan. 1, American newspapers face prospects of another 10 per cent cut April 1, according to a joint statement made by two officials of the War Production Board. [Financial Page.]

Plenty of clothing exists in the United States, so that general rationing of clothes is not indicated, declared Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Prentiss M. Brown, Federal Price Administrator, in a joint statement. [Page 3.]

The United Mine Workers said that representatives of the Southern Coal Producers Association have signed an agreement for six-day operation in three Southern districts which produce about 100,000,000 tons of bituminous coal annually. John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, had insisted that they sign the same agreement as the "captive" mines.

Holding fast to its "Little Steel" formula for wages, the War Labor Board refused to grant a general increase to 180,000 employees of the four largest meat packing companies—Swift, Armour, Wilson, and Cudahy.

James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, said that former farm workers who had taken other war work might be compelled to return to the farm, unless they did so voluntarily.

A minimum work week of 48 hours has been ordered by President Roosevelt in 32 areas having critical labor shortages. Overtime is to be paid as before beyond 40 hours. [Page 1.]

National: Detroit Approves 48-Hour Work Week

Representatives of labor and industry in Detroit expressed approval of the Presidentially-ordered 48-hour work week and, at the same time, the former demanded Government steps for establishment of "guaranteed weekly wage rates."

India: Gandhi Begins a 21-Day Fast in Poona

Mohandas K. Gandhi began a 21-day fast at the palace of the Aga Khan, in Poona, after the Government of India refused to grant his "unconditional release" from confinement there.

Africa: Delay in Abrogating Anti-Jewish Laws

Criticism of delays in abrogating anti-Jewish laws in North Africa was voiced by Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, European Chairman of the American-Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's proposals for union of all Frenchmen on basis of restoration of the laws of the French Republic was seen as an advance toward the settlement of North African political problem. [Page 8.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

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Weather Predictions

Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:38 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:28 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 6:39 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:26 a. m.

Timilty Goes On Stand For Over an Hour

Grand Jury hears police head following holding of $37,370 removed from safety deposit box.

Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner of Boston, was queried for more than an hour today by the Suffolk County Grand Jury, following its corralling of $37,370 in cash from a Timilty family safety deposit box late yesterday afternoon, and will be recalled tomorrow.

The money which, according to Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, was taken out of the box within a fortnight after his Jan. 12 lottery raid, was delivered to the Grand Jurors at 5 p. m. yesterday under pressure.

Held in a safe at the Court House overnight the cash was returned to their safe after the jury had returned for the day at a little after 1 p. m. today.

The money last night was ordered held for Grand Jury examination by Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Suffolk Superior Court at a rarely held night session.

The Police Commissioner was preceded in the jury room this morning by a cousin, Jeannette T. Hunter, who lives with the Timilty's and who is said to have helped bring them up.

Meantime an Assistant Attorney General, Eunice Simms, visited the office of the District Attorney and obtained a bundle of papers which observers thought were probably indictment blanks.

Along with the cause for the removal of the contents of the deposit box, the nature of questions the Police Commissioner had refused to answer yesterday for the Grand Jurors, as stated by Mr. Bushnell to the Court last night, also awaited clarification for the public.

Timilty Appears

Commissioner Timilty came early to the Grand Jury room in the Courthouse, and waited with his brothers to be called again. Capt. James T. Sheehan, who gained a reputation here as a racket buster and then was suddenly transferred two or three years ago to the Traffic Division, also spent another day here waiting to be called in before the Grand Jurors.

Delivery of the cash, and a package of papers described as "oid records," also taken from the safety deposit box, provided the chief surprise to date of the proceedings initiated by Atty. Gen. Robert T. Bushnell.

What questions the Commissioner had refused to answer before the Grand Jury, as related by the Attorney General to the Court on its reconvening at 8:15 last night, likewise held over for public delineation later.

Removed Lately

As to the safety deposit box, the Attorney General explained to the Court last evening that until 10 days or two weeks ago the cash and records were kept in the box in the name of the Central Construction Company, a corporation of which the Timilty brothers are owners. The Police Commissioner, he added, is the sole person who has had access to the box through the years it has been held at the National Shawmut Bank, and he used it as his own and the Company's box.

Some time after Jan. 12, the Police Commissioner took the cash and records from the box.

When queried by the Grand Jury as to what he did with the cash, the Police Commissioner de-

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President Fixes 48-Hour Work Week; Will Labor Fight 'Little Steel' Plan? British Drive Nazis From Tripolitania

Wide World

No Rest for Rommel

Maj. Gen. Douglas Wimberley (second from left), commander of the British Eighth Army 51st Highland Division, which has played a leading part in the routing of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces, confers with some of his officers during the British advance, which now has crossed the Tunisian border. Major General Wimberley served with the 51st Division in World War I.

British Launch Drive on Mareth Line; Poles Alarmed by Soviet Frontier Aims

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

After 18 days of relative inactivity since the capture of Tripoli, the British Eighth Army was again on the march. General Alexander, who was expected to be placed in command of the ground forces in North Africa under General Eisenhower, stated that the Rommel forces have been completely cleared out of Tripolitania, presumably to make a stand at the old French Mareth defense line 65 miles inside Tunisia. Against this point General Montgomery and his men were advancing.

Meanwhile, abundance of snow delayed the Russian northern advance somewhat, and German counterattacks around Rostov held up the Red forces lining the opposite bank of the Don River. However, a two-way surprise attack under General Moskalenko seized Belgorod, where a useful east-west railway crosses the line between Kharkov and Kursk.

This Russian capacity for making quick advances against German supply lines has enabled them to operate an amazing series of encircling movements. On a line of 200 miles now around Kharkov, the Russians have gone beyond the line held by the Germans at the beginning of 1942. At one point, they are only 40 miles from the great stronghold itself, which scarcely promises to hold out much longer.

Germans claim they have evacuated all their men from the Kuban area south of Rostov. Since, however, Novorossisk, Krasnodar, and other points around the Kuban River still appear to be holding out against the Russians, some

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Polish Envoy Hurries Back to Kuibyshev

By the Overseas News Agency

London, Feb. 10

Reports that Tadeusz Romer, Polish Ambassador to Russia, was making a hurried return to Kuibyshev indicated that important negotiations might be in prospect between Soviet Russia and the Polish Government-in-Exile. The Polish envoy's previously announced plans called for a trip to the United States, with the expectation that he would not be back at his post in Russia until spring.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—The problem of the Russo-Polish frontier is casting a shadow over preliminary diplomatic maneuvers of continental Governments here in London.

As the Red Army rolls the Germans back, the question of how far westward the Russians intend to go in fixing their postwar European outposts has assumed new urgency.

The Poles in particular are at present gravely concerned at indications that the Soviets seem to be thinking in terms of their 1940 frontiers.

In fact, there is good reason to believe that the Polish Government has recently received a line on Moscow's ideas as far as fixation of the frontiers between Poland and Russia are concerned.

These terms appear to imply that the Soviet leaders contemplate reoccupation of nearly all the eastern portion of Poland occupied by them in August, 1939.

Baltic States Included

Roughly, the Russians apparently plan to reinclude in the Soviet Union the three Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The Russo-Polish frontier would then run southward along the line from Kaunas through Brest-Litovsk and

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Lewis is demanding $2 pay boost for miners —Congress expected to join in debate.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Reaffirmation of the "Little Steel" wage formula by the War Labor Board and promulgation of a 48-hour minimum work week policy by President Roosevelt create brand new labor controversies of the most far-reaching nature.

Right at the start, it precipitates a possible clash with intransigent John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, who demands in aggressive terms a $2-a-day wage increase for some 600,000 coal miners, substantially above the so-called "Little Steel" formula.

Then the question of whether the 48-hour minimum work week policy coupled with time-and-a-half overtime pay above 40 hours, as announced by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, actually is anti-inflationary in effect or just the reverse, has touched off another controversy, likely to rouse questions in Congress, and to be discussed all over America.

Showdown Comes

Taking the "Little Steel" formula first, the matter came to a showdown after fast-moving developments yesterday.

This formula puts into effect a ceiling on further wage increases of about 15 per cent, save in unusual cases of disparity or injustice. The theory is that this is an equable adjustment to higher living costs.

Wages in most industries already have advanced 15 per cent within the time limits set.

The War Labor Board has been under fire by labor groups all over the country to abandon this 15 per cent ceiling, on the ground that living costs are going beyond it.

Yesterday, however, the WLB handed down its long-awaited decision in the "Big Four" meat-packing case, involving 180,000 workers. These workers already had received wage increases equivalent to the 15 per cent "Little Steel" formula. They asked for still further increases.

Board Denies Increase

On the basis of advanced living costs a majority of a WLB panel recommended a 5½ per cent-an-hour wage increase.

But the Board refused the increase yesterday, 8 to 4, with employer and public representatives on one side, labor representatives on the other.

To counterbalance this decision, the Board today granted a general wage increase of 4 cents an hour to 10,000 employees of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. This wage award exceeded a 15 per cent increase since Jan. 1, 1941, and hence went beyond the "Little Steel" formula.

The action illustrates what the Board always has contended, that it is still able to follow a flexible

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Byrnes issues warning all groups must sacrifice desires to curb inflation.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Administration has opened its long-awaited home-front offensive today to protect the nation against inflation, while preparing for mighty blows abroad.

James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization and "Assistant President," in a speech last night notable for its hard-hitting bluntness, outlined the new program, including a 48-hour minimum work week, and this is accompanied by a series of Presidential orders, executive decisions, emergency decrees and directives, amounting to a new pattern for domestic economy.

The purpose of the new home-front offensive is to control prices, peg living costs, stabilize conditions, increase output, and fight inflation.

The Byrnes speech is widely hailed today, so far as its broad objectives go, though many details bring group criticism. An undercurrent of caution and a "wait-and-see" attitude runs through comment, for it is pointed out that success will demand an unusual degree of firmness, unity, and tenacity. Many parts of the program depend for success on further action, most notable in this field being passage of enormous new anti-inflation tax measures, while a firm hand will be needed to curb labor and farm blocs. Thus in meeting old problems, many new ones have been opened up.

Major Developments

The developments which launched the "home-front offensive" were as follows:

1. War Labor Board yesterday rejected a wage increase for packing-house workers above the "Little Steel" 15 per cent formula, tipping off Washington to what was to come.

2. President Roosevelt ordered a 48-hour minimum work week wherever the War Manpower Commission deems it necessary, but continuing the time-and-a-half premium pay for overtime above 40 hours a week.

3. Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, immediately implemented the President's order by listing 32 "critical labor shortage areas," where the 48-hour week will straightway take effect.

4. Mr. Byrnes went on the air and, in as plain-speaking an address as the country has heard, outlined and discussed the broad problems of the home front, and integrated them with the forthcoming "American invasion of Europe," which, he said, will come "within a measurable period of time."

Mr. Byrnes spoke hopefully, but with military bluntness that made no effort to conceal grim facts.

The invasion of Europe, he said, "will involve casualties such as this nation has never before endured."

There is no use hoping to maintain normal standards of living in the period ahead.

American farmers and American labor have enormously increased purchasing power; now they must accept new conditions and controls.

Typical of Mr. Byrnes' bluntness, he warned farm workers who have gone into factories to return.

"If they refuse to go," he said, "their draft deferments should be canceled."

Mr. Byrnes outlined an obligation for universal service.

He demanded that all Americans obey price control and rationing rules.

He was just as emphatic in dealing with manufacturers, consumers, and taxpayers.

Manufacturers must now produce simplified, standardized "utility" articles, he said.

Higher Taxes Forecast

Consumers must co-operate in controls, he warned.

As for taxpayers, he cited the traditional 16-billion-dollar "inflationary gap," warned of the need of high taxation, and did not flinch from singling out "lower-middle income groups," where he called for a system of "postwar credits or compulsory savings."

We are now faced with "creeping inflation," Mr. Byrnes declared.

So comprehensive was the Byrnes statement that the points outlined touch the life of the average civilian not once but several times.

Most immediate attention today was directed to the labor and farm angles of the stabilization program.

Labor elements are apt to resist insistence on the "Little Steel" formula which, in effect, limits

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Text of Byrnes address on war production: First Page, Second Section.

Final Appeal Is Made to Put United War Fund Over the Top

"I am greatly heartened by the enthusiastic response by the patriotic citizens of greater Boston to my report of last evening on the progress of the United War Fund Campaign. The 40,000 volunteers are on the job. People are bringing in and telephoning their subscriptions. The gap is closing, but we still have a long way to go if we are to reach the $7,800,000 goal before 6:30 p. m. today, the deadline hour.

"The latest audit at 10 a. m. today showed that $6,727,053 had been turned in. Careful estimates indicate that $960,747 more is on its way in, which still leaves $112,200 that I can't see. This is a lot of money, but the job is not impossible.

"I urge anyone who wants to give more or who has not yet given to call Hubbard 8600 immediately."

(Signed) Charles C. Cabot,
General Chairman.

Feb. 10, 1943.

In a final appeal to citizens to pay a victorious tribute to the "Kid in Upper 4," Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman of the Greater Boston United War Fund, said today that only a last-minute flood of contributions will send the Fund over the top in its $7,800,000 campaign before tonight's 6:30 deadline.

"He won't let us down, and we must not let him down," said Chairman Cabot in referring to the prize-winning, heart-warming advertisement of the New Haven Railroad. "The 'Kid in Upper 4' is sacrificing everything. If you think about him, you will not hesitate to wonder whether you can afford to give an extra $5, or $10, or $100, or $1,000.

"You will empty your pockets, because you know that it is up to us, we citizens at home, to preserve the home and community of the 'Kid in Upper 4.'"

A special corps of telephone operators was on duty today at the 70 Federal Street headquarters to take pledges from those unable to bring them in themselves. The phone number is HUBbard 8600.

Issuing a statement of fact early today, Chairman Cabot showed that, with every cent thus far audited, plus careful estimates of what might be received from potential givers, the Fund would still fall short by $143,600. "There is, to my knowledge, no source whatso-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Cellar and Attic Battle in Stalingrad

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STALINGRAD, Feb. 10—There were three main fields of action in the battle for Stalingrad.

One was the industrial suburbs in the north. The second was Mamayev Kurgan, or "Hill 102." The third was "Stalingrad Central" where the first German blow fell on Sept. 14.

Before we visited Stalingrad Central Gen. Vasily Chuikoff, Commander of the Sixty-second Army told us how the battle was fought there.

The striking feature of the battle of Stalingrad was that the Soviets had only 40 tanks—31 light and 9 medium. There wasn't room for any more.

The Germans had about 400 but couldn't make full use of them, one reason being that the Luftwaffe made so many bomb craters that their own tanks couldn't pass. General Chuikoff said that the Soviet troops were armed with tommy guns, knives, flame-throwers, spades, and grenades.

New Type of Warfare

Most of the fighting was conducted in cellars, attics, and courtyards. Streets were deserted. In Stalingrad Central we saw clear traces of this warfare which was described to us in greater detail by Maj. Gen. Alexander Rodimsteff.

In one large house the Russians had the upper stories and the Germans had the basement. The Russians bored holes in the ceiling and inserted flame-throwers. This wasn't enough, so the Russians got dynamite and blasted the Germans out.

It was this small-scale warfare that completed the destruction of Stalingrad after massed German bombings—altogether a million bombs were dropped on Stalingrad and still there were enough walls and cellars intact to shelter thousands of men.

In Stalingrad Central

We arrived in Stalingrad Central after most fallen Germans had been cleared away. A few German prisoners who stood in the gateway were attracted by the sight of one bearded English correspondent who looked like some important Russian official.

In the courtyard we spoke to one prisoner, Helmuth Lanz, from Württemberg. He had not participated in the final battles in Stalingrad because he was recovering from frostbite. He showed us the steps leading down into an underground hospital where most of the 300 Germans still there were suffering from the effects of the extreme cold.

While we were in Stalingrad Central the Russians were still rounding up Germans from the cellars where they had been hiding, apparently undecided whether the silence was only a lull or whether the Army had really surrendered.

It will be a long time before all the cellars and holes in Stalingrad yield up their secrets.

Scene of Vast Wreckage

I saw only one building in Stalingrad Central which could possibly be repaired. This was a department store where Field Marshal Friedrich Paulus had his headquarters. The two top stories were ripped off but the walls which are of great thickness are intact.

This building, erected a few years ago, belied the common reports that the Soviets Jerry-built their five-year plan houses, or else the Russians must have taken special trouble with Stalingrad.

The most abject ruins here were prerevolutionary houses. Several months of further demolition will be necessary before the Russians can start rebuilding Stalingrad.

Looking at some tall ruins I wondered by what laws of equilibrium they remained standing. One about 50 feet high was like a triangle resting on an apex. Another was a preposterous oakleaf veined with cracks and rusty wires, but it stood.

Under one of these ruins, while the Germans still held the rooms above, General Rodimsteff and

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Reds to Query Nazis On Atrocity Reports

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 10

Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, captured at Stalingrad, may be questioned by the Russians concerning atrocities in the Ukraine, Bill Downs, CBS correspondent who visited Stalingrad, said in a broadcast.

Mr. Downs reported one Russian officer told him a commission now is investigating "atrocities in the Ukraine. Field Marshal Paulus came through the Ukraine. We probably will want to ask him about that later."

Malden Officials Refused To See 'Beano' People

Alderman Max Rosenblatt and Councilman Henry Lewin of Malden testified today that they "refused" to have anything to do with "propositions" put to them by J. J. Carrigan, Jr., now on trial with Dr. Harry Sagansky in Middlesex Superior Court, on charges of attempts to bribe the city aldermen.

Admitting that he had been approached by Mr. Carrigan and invited to "meet some people" who are interested in beano Mr. Rosenblatt said his answer was:

"There's no sense in my going for I won't change my vote." Mr. Rosenblatt referred to his vote for the chairman of the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman Lewin testified that Mr. Carrigan visited him on Jan 12 stating that a beano syndicate in Boston "wanted him to be the syndicate's lawyer" in order to represent beano interests in Malden.

Mr. Lewin further testified, under cross-examination, that he refused to ask Mr. Rosenblatt to change his vote for a chairman of the Board of Aldermen. He also said that a "substantial fee" was offered to him by Mr. Carrigan.

Board in Deadlock

Malden aldermen, four of whom have testified of receiving bribery offers from Dr. Sagansky and Mr. Carrigan, today remained without a chairman following last night's meeting, which found them deadlocked after some 40 ballots. The votes were divided with Fred I. Lamson and John C. McCarthy each receiving three.

More than 70 ballots now have been cast without result and unless a decision is reached before Mayor Vernon C. Newman leaves for the Army Monday, then the acting Mayor will be the President of the Common Council. The acting Mayor has the power either to refuse or to allow a beano permit in Malden.

Two of the aldermen, Timothy P. Duffy and Earl J. Chisholm, admitted that Dr. Sagansky had offered them $1,000 down and $100 a week if they were instrumental in putting over a beano permit in Malden.

The third alderman, Mr. Lamson, testified yesterday that Mr. Carrigan informed him that if he ran for Mayor money would be forthcoming to finance the campaign if he (Lamson) would release his vote for Chairman of the Board of Aldermen.

Contacted Him

Mr. Lamson also said, under direct examination by District Attorney Bradford, that Mr. Carrigan contacted him during December and January and said that beano could be properly run by a group he represented, and that he wanted Mr. Lamson to meet the group.

The witness then told the Court that "I didn't think I wanted to meet the group."

Mr. Carrigan, Mr. Lamson testified, said that beano would be a fine thing for Malden and that the city would receive much benefit from it.

On Jan. 7, however, Alderman Lamson and Mr. Carrigan met in a doughnut shop, the former testified, and at that time Mr. Carrigan said:

"I've been double crossed, you've been doubled crossed, and there is going to be more double crossing."

Mr. Lamson went on to tell the jury that Mr. Carrigan had asked him if he intended to run for Mayor. The witness said, "Possibly." It was at that time, Mr. Lamson continued, that Mr. Carrigan offered to arrange financial backing for the campaign.

"I told him I wasn't interested," Mr. Lamson stated. "I told him I was going to fight the thing through."

48-Hour Week Not Likely For Boston in War

The 48-hour week is not likely to be required of Boston for a long time if at all during the war, according to today's outlook.

At present Boston is classed by the War Manpower Commission in its lowest group of cities—those with a considerable labor surplus. It stands in Group 4, while the 32 cities for which President Roosevelt last night ordered the 48-hour week rank in Group 1.

However, there is not so much of a surplus here, the labor market is beginning to tighten fast, and may become pretty tight in six months. Even then Boston would be far from the emergency basis calling for the 48-hour week. It seemed doubtful today whether any other Massachusetts city than Springfield would be ordered to go on the extended work week.

The nearest candidates are Brockton, Greenfield, New Bedford, and Pittsfield. These are listed in Group 2. But it did not appear likely that the Washington authorities would move them up into Group 1 on the basis of current conditions.

Mail Deliveries In This War Are Better Than '18

Post office authorities today outlined some of the problems the service faces in attempting to get mail to members of the armed forces now stationed in many parts of the world, as a result of complaints of delayed or lost mail.

Veteran workers who have directed postal activities in both the first and the present World Wars declared that the complaints now are far fewer than the number received during World War I, though the volume of mail is much larger.

Ship sinkings by the enemy account for much of the lost mail, the officials pointed out. Many thousands of letters and packages have been on ships lost by enemy action.

Delays are caused by many factors. Transportation of mail sometimes must be postponed so that more urgent needs for arms, food, or more military and naval personnel may be filled first. Ships must travel in convoys, in the interest of safety, and a convoy can start only when the last ship is loaded and can travel only as fast as the slowest ship in the group, all of which consumes much time, the officials stated. Transfers of personnel from one point to another also add to the time required for mail to catch up with the men shifted. Censorship by the Office of Censorship or military authorities may also cause some delay.

Directory service through which improperly addressed mail is readdressed and forwarded is provided by the Army and Navy. The Post Office Department has no records of addresses of soldiers, sailors or marines abroad.

A Flower Show on Paper

By a Staff Photographer

Planning for an Indoor Burst of Spring

James Wood, builder, and Arno H. Nehrling, show manager for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, confer over blueprints for the Spring Flower Show coming to Horticultural Hall March 13-21. To make room for all the exhibits the Hall is undergoing a thorough renovation and some interior rebuilding.

N. E. Spring Flower Show To Stress Victory Gardening

By Millicent Taylor

Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Victory gardening and how to do it is to be the big message of the coming New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, when it opens in streamlined version in its former home, Horticultural Hall, Boston, on March 13.

While not so huge as in other years when it filled Mechanics Building, it is going to spread in every direction on all four floors of Horticultural Hall and has a vigorous practical slant.

The entire street floor will be given over to exhibits on food production, food preserving and food storage, Arno H. Nehrling, manager of the show, said in an interview.

Mr. Nehrling and his staff of experts have put in months on the 1943 plans. The dignified old Hall rings with the hammers of carpenters and smells fresh with paint. Doors have been cut, partitions taken out, and every possible space on the four floors allotted to exhibits of flowers and vegetables, or furnished for lecture and consultation rooms.

The major victory garden exhibit will be staged by Massachusetts State College, Mr. Nehrling said. In addition to model vegetable gardens, there will be daily demonstrations of food preservation and storing.

"Four or five experts from the college will remain on hand all week to answer questions," Mr. Nehrling went on, "and we expect to have three lectures a day, one on gardening, one on canning, and one on storing, including dehydrating and such methods. The show never has had so many educational features before."

The Garden Clubs will as usual take an active part in the show. The entire second floor is set aside for their exhibits. Being built right now is an authentic interior of a Georgian dining room. Here suitable flower arrangements will be placed daily, and other classes of arrangements shown elsewhere. Mrs. Harold Plimpton of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club is chairman.

Another Garden Clubs group, under Mrs. Irving C. Wright of Chestnut Hill, is doing a series of windows showing the use of potted plants in decoration.

The famous acacia collection from the Galen-Stone estate will attend the show, filling one end of the lecture hall. Orchids will be on hand, also, and in unusual numbers, for the American Orchid Society is holding its annual meeting in Boston during the Show, according to Rodney Wilcox Jones, President of the Society.

On the basement level, visitors may browse through a "trade arcade." Here they can learn of the latest gadgets, compare notes on tools, sprays, fertilizer, and all kinds of practical equipment.

The New England Spring Flower Show has been an annual event since 1871, occurring regularly through each war, Mr. Nehrling pointed out. "Members of the Horticultural Society felt it would be too bad to break with such a tradition," he said. It will, however, be the only show of major importance to be held this year, for Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, and other metropolitan centers have abandoned plans "because of numerous wartime obstacles," he said.

Relief Worker Sees Problem In Postwar Rule of Germany

Will postwar Germany be governed by suddenly converted Nazi officials or by those now in exile whose devotion to democracy has been tested by the sacrifice of everything dear to them? This is a question to which the Unitarian Service Committee, in its extensive relief work in Europe, has been giving a good deal of consideration. Dr. Charles R. Joy, the Committee's Acting Executive Director, who recently returned to the United States from relief headquarters in Lisbon, Portugal, pointed out in an interview that a serious mistake—and an easy one to make—would be to set up European governments composed of the wrong people.

In its ministering work to the millions of refugees suffering from tyranny, the Committee, he pointed out, has made a special effort to help those "whose gifts of heart and mind could not well be spared by the world." A few names mentioned included those of Franz Werfel, noted Czech author of "The Song of Bernadette"; Konrad Heiden, biographer of Hitler and the man whom the Nazi Government calls its Enemy No. 1; Otto Meyerhof, winner of the Nobel Prize for biochemistry; Lion Feuchtwanger, German novelist, and others whose names it is better not to publish at this time, owing to the Gestapo's eagerness to lay hands on them.

For the past three years, the Committee has been restoring to health and guiding to safety the starving, anguished individuals who have converged on Lisbon and other points in southern Europe. Now that the German armies of occupation have restricted its work in Marseille, the American direction of relief in France has stopped, but help is still given there, in accordance with plans made some time ago, medical aid continuing via the International Red Cross, and the case work taken over by the Service Social d'aide aux Emigrants.

Dr. Robert C. Dexter, Executive Director of the Commitee, and Mrs. Dexter are now in Lisbon, working largely in the interests of about 700 refugees, most of whom are interned within a radius of 75 miles of the City. Money for food and lodging is the outstanding need of many of them. A few, who still have a chance to get out of Europe, are being helped in obtaining the necessary visas.

A tremendous job which the Committee is contemplating in the immediate future is helping some 60,000 refugees in North Africa. Figures of those political prisoners recently released have reached only a little over 900.

The Committee's work, Dr. Joy explained, is financed partly by the Unitarian churches, but in larger part by non-Unitarian persons and organizations who have confidence in the Committee as their agents for relief work in Europe. The Committee, has, for example, represented on occasion the American Friends of Czechoslovakia, American Friends of Yugoslavia, the Tolstoy Foundation, and others set up to give assistance to victims of the war.

Work on the home front is developing, and during the summer, camps will be established in all parts of the United States, in both farming and industrial areas, where young people will work together to do whatever is needed. It may mean pulling beets, or establishing day nurseries for working mothers, or factory employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel H. Field, who represented the Committee at Marseille, have, it is learned, escaped into Switzerland, getting out of France the very day the Germans crossed the boundary line.

Dr. Charles R. Joy

Acting Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Committee, who recently returned to America from the Committee's relief headquarters in Lisbon.

Dies Accused By C. I. O. Aid Of Race Bias

Branding the Dies Committee as un-American and anti-New Deal, anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-Labor, Sydney Grant, legislative agent for the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts, called upon the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today to report favorably a resolve asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress to abolish the Dies Committee.

"From the beginning the Dies Committee has devoted itself to ferreting out Communists," Mr. Grant declared. "It has carefully guarded pro-Nazi organizations and persons allegedly friendly to them. It has never released the names of persons in high places who are supposed to be pro-Nazi. It has confined its attacks to Communists."

Mr. Grant told the Legislative Committee that a favorable report on the resolve would be a help to the war effort if it aided in abolishing the Committee which, he charged, is wasting the people's money.

Offense and Defense

"Dies could do no better job for Hitler if he were receiving a direct subsidy from him," Mr. Grant declared. He added that Representative Dies is everything that an American should not be.

"Individuals like Congressman Dies of Texas, with their wild accusations against people in public life are doing more than any foreign agent to destroy the common effort of this country to win the war."

Coleman Curran, Department Adjutant of the American Legion, opposed the resolve, declaring that the Legion at its national convention favored continuance of the Dies Committee.

Davis Thompson, representing the Citizens' Club of Suffolk County, agreed that the Dies Committee had made some mistakes, but maintained that every member on the committee was a "real American."

Otis Hood, legislative agent for the Communist Party, called Martin Dies "the voice of the 'fifth column' in America." He charged that the Congressional Committee's constant attack on Communism was merely a smoke screen to distract attention from real dangers which were threatening to divide the country in the midst of the war effort.

Consolidation of Towns

Asserting that small towns are no longer able to give their people many kinds of governmental services which are enjoyed by larger communities, Charles P. Howard of Reading, County Treasurer of Middlesex, favored a bill providing for consolidation of small towns which are contiguous.

Speaking before the Legislative Committee on towns Mr. Howard said that the proposal would result in more economical operation of town governments in Massachusetts.

"The present situation," he said, "deprives citizens of modern governmental services and at the same time produces very high tax rates which the citizens find it difficult, almost impossible, to bear."

The bill, which was sponsored by Mr. Howard, provides "voluntary" consolidation of towns and cannot be made until it is petitioned for by at least 10 per cent of the votes in each town affected by the consolidation.

More than $9,000,000 worth of food is destroyed each year by rats and other rodents, the Legislative Committee on Agriculture was warned today in discussion of a bill to assist farmers and others to control and prevent this waste because of the necessity of food connected with the war effort. The bill has the support of representatives of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

Timilty Before Grand Jury For More Than an Hour Today

Continued from Page 1

clined to answer until the jurors had adjourned for a recess and he had put in a telephone call. Earlier, he had refused a suggestion that a State Police officer accompany him to the place were the money was held and there count it.

Incidentally, it has not yet been disclosed whether the Commissioner revealed to the Grand Jury the contents of the box and their removal or whether the Attorney General discovered this.

After the telephone call, Mr. Bushnell continued, Commissioner Timilty reported that he had sent his brother Harry out to the house where they live to bring the cash in so that the Grand Jury could see it. This the brother did a few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

On being questioned as to whether the contents were his, Harry Timility declined to reply, Mr. Bushnell stated, on the grounds that it might incriminate him.

Commissioner Timilty, on returning before the Grand Jury, then said that the money consisted of old bills which had been in the box for many years and belonged to what he called "the estate."

Concluding his outline before the Court, Mr. Bushnell asked that the package be turned over to the Clerk of the Court and be at the disposition of the Grand Jury. Asked if he had any objections, Commissioner Timilty responded that he had none.

Judge Higgins then ordered the placing of the money in the custody of the Clerk who had it put in a safe in his office to be guarded by two Boston policemen.

Cases of Dr. Harry Sagansky and two other defendants on lottery charges in the Municipal Court were technically defaulted today. These proceedings had been continued until today, but meantime the defendants were indicted by the Grand Jury. The Attorney General's office must now either nolpross or come into Municipal Court and request that the cases be dismissed because of the other action.

Navy Wants Yachtsmen

Men between the ages of 38 and 50 who have had experience as yachtsmen or know how to handle small craft are in great demand by the United States Navy, it was reported today at Navy recruiting headquarters in the Federal Building. Those accepted are given a high petty officer rating and assigned to inshore patrol service.

Final Appeal Is Made to Put United War Fund Over the Top

Continued from Page 1

ever from which to raise this additional amount except the public at large," he declared.

Up to this morning, 12 cities and towns in the Metropolitan area, and five in Boston had exceeded their quotas. The latest unit in the Metropolitan Division to go over the top was the City of Newton. Boston districts reporting over were Mission Hill, Tremont, Ashmont, and Beacon Hill. Many other units among the 118 money-raising teams were fighting their way upward in a supreme effort to achieve 100 per cent before tonight's deadline.

The drive will close at 6:30 tonight when 1,300 workers assemble at the Hotel Statler to listen to reports of their undertakings. Unlike final dinners of prewar days, this "Dutch Treat" affair will take on the realism of war and will reflect the stringency of food rationing.

An old-fashioned New England supper of baked beans and fish cakes will be served. And every effort will be made to keep the reports brief and to the point so that people can make their trains, busses, trolleys, and subways which supplant the automobiles of former days.

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over acknowledged today included:

$7,100—Anonymous.
5,000—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Moors.
3,000—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Rothwell.
2,750—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Swift.
2,200—Anonymous (2).
1,518—Christian Science Committee, additional (total to date $7,569).
1,100—Frederick Law Olmsted Trust.
1,090—Anonymous.
1,000—Anonymous (2).
900—J. B. N.
600—Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Worth Hoobler; Cushing Toppan.
560—Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hills.
500—Anonymous (3); Mr. and Mrs. William M. Austin; William Emerson; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hickey.

Company subscriptions of $500 and over included:

$75,869—Lever Brothers Company, executives and employees.
50,000—United Shoe Machinery Corporation and employees.
30,000—Boston Elevated Railway officials and employees (first report).
23,802—Boston Edison Company employees (first report).
18,000—United Drug Company and Liggett Drug Company Inc. and employees.
10,000—Anonymous.
9,918—Boston & Maine Railroad employees.
9,405—The Walworth Company and employees, including employees represented by United Steelworkers of America (C. I. O.) No. 2394.
9,000—Anonymous.
8,500—United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company and Boston office employees.
7,500—Anonymous; Boston Consolidated Gas Company.
6,619—Boston Consolidated Gas Company employees.
6,430—New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad employees.
5,634—Boston & Albany Railroad employees.
3,500—Anonymous.
3,262—Hawkridge Brothers Company employees.
3,110—New England Power Association employees.
3,084—T. J. Edwards, Inc. and employees.
3,050—Swift & Co. in Greater Boston.
2,750—Anonymous.
2,512—Albert & J. M. Anderson Mfg. Co. and employees.
2,500—Anonymous: M. & M. Transportation Co. and employees.
2,025—The William Carter Company and employees.
1,500—International Workers Order Inc.; Stedfast & Roulston, Inc.
1,480—Brockway-Smith-Haigh-Lovell Co. and employees.
1,475—Cambridge Screw Company and employees.
1,401—Price, Waterhouse & Co. and employees.
1,374—Checker Taxi Co., Inc. and drivers (first report).
1,250—Anonymous.
1,100—Arthur D. Little, Inc.
1,000—John Bowen Company, Inc.; H. N. Hartwell & Son, Inc.; Warren Brothers Roads Company.
946—Fay Spofford & Thorndike and employees.
929—William Underwood Company and employees.
907—Charles T. Main Inc. employees.
850—Batchelder Whittemore Coal Co.
800—International Business Machines Corp.; Norfolk County Trust Company; Thomas O'Connor & Co. Inc.
750—Chamberlain's; Dwinell-Wright Company.
719—Cities Service Oil Company and employees.
700—Barbour-Stockwell Company.
692—Cambridge Electric Light Company employees (first report).
689—Cambridge Gas Light Company employees.
660—Associated Industries of Mass. employees.
620—American Locker Co., Inc., and employees.
609—Old Colony Gas Company and employees.
578—Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., employees.
556—Warren Brothers Roads Company employees.
552—Roy B. Rendle & Company, Inc., employees.
502—Lincoln Oil Company employees.
500—Atlantic Lumber Company additional (total to date $1,000); Boston American League Baseball Association; Boston Fish Market Corporation; C. J. Maney Company Inc.; John McCourt Co. & J. P. Condon Corp.; Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.; Silver Dollar Bar and employees; T. Stuart & Sons Company.

Double Memorial On Feb. 15 Honors Spanish War Days

Monday, Feb. 15, has been proclaimed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day.

In making his proclamation the Governor said "with bowed head and great sorrow I now add the names of Bataan and Corregidor" to the rallying cries of "Remember Pearl Harbor" and "Remember the Maine" linked a year ago.

Reviewing the year of war that has passed, the Governor said in his proclamation that early defeats have been followed by hard-fought victories, and that "We will not be satisfied until we have won victory and lasting peace."

Union Asks Change In Shipyard Hours

The traffic committee of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers has urged a change of hours of the three shifts at Fore River and Hingham shipyards in an effort to relieve traffic congestion. The committee said that the Regional Office of Defense Transportation had been consulted and that it was believed a new plan could be worked out to adjust dismissal hours of nearly 50,000 workers who now stream from the two plants at exactly the same time daily.

A complaint was registered against a local transportation company because an increasing number of passenger bus drivers are failing to report for their scheduled shipyard runs.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight; light winds increasing to gentle.

New Hampshire: Not so cold except near coast.

Vermont: Not so cold tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:36 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Thursday 5:02 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Council Confirms Tuckerman Member of Racing Commission

The Executive Council today approved nominations by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., of Boston, as a member of the Massachusetts Racing Commission to succeed Elmer Nelson whose term expired and who is now in the Army.

Mr. Tuckerman and Commissioners Hovey and Schryver were sworn in immediately by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

The Council also confirmed nomination of George W. Schryver of Williamstown as Associate Commissioner of the Department of Public Works. This was a reappointment, and came despite objections from the Massachusetts Civic League which last week criticized his stand on the billboard situation in the Commonwealth.

Also confirmed by the Council was the nomination of Lewis R. Hovey of Haverhill, as Associate Commissioner in the Department of Labor and Industry.

All of the 42 nominations submitted last week—the longest list sent to the Council in some time—were approved except that of Amory Leland as Trustee of Wrentham State School, whose name was withdrawn when it was brought to the Governor's attention that position required nomination of a woman.

Meeting today for the first time since the passing of William L. Reed, prominent Negro and former Executive Secretary, the Council adjourned after unanimously adopting a resolution of Governor Saltonstall paying tribute to their late associate.

The Governor's resolution described Mr. Reed as "the son of a slave, who by his own talents and character rose to a place of high esteem and by his achievements encouraged many another boy and girl to a fuller life." It praised the former Secretary for his 20 years' work at that post. The Governor requested that the resolution be suitably engrossed and sent to Mr. Reed's widow.

After standing for one minute in silent tribute, the Council adjourned without considering further business.

Historic Aviation Models Exhibited

Historic and modern aviation models and pictures now on display at the Union Trust branch of the State Street Trust Company, at 24 Federal Street, Boston, carry on a collection tradition inaugurated by the parent bank at its home office, 53 State Street.

The new aviation collection, according to Ralph M. Eastman, Vice-President, carries on in similar vein a hobby begun with the collection of models of old sailing ships. The new group portrays the dramatic development of aerial travel in an interesting way, Mr. Eastman said.

Models or pictures from various aircraft manufacturers and airlines are displayed in the Union Trust collection. Military and post-office officials also collaborated in the collection, Mr. Eastman said.

The historical exhibit contains colored lithographs of early balloon and airplane flights; plane models; wood engravings and colored prints of old and new machines. Noteworthy among the photographs is a collection of photographs of the Harvard-Boston Aviation Meet held at Atlantic, Mass., in 1910. At this meet Claude Grahame-White won the $10,000 prize offered by the Boston Globe for the first successful flight from the field around Boston Light and return.

Stamp collectors may also be interested in the collection of first flight covers loaned by Abram W. French of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

"Conservation of National Resources" is the subject of the fourth lecture by Dr. Richard L. Weaver to be given in the New England Museum of Natural History at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Thursday

There will be an exhibition of photography by John Lindquist at the Copley Society of Boston, 256 Commonwealth Avenue from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open to the public.

A talk on "Floral Patterns" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Margaret Kurkjian, pianist, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 9
2,000 gallons	1,193½
1,500 gallons	895¼
1,200 gallons	596¾
1,000 gallons	298½

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

After Stocktaking
Clearance
Every remaining Winter Dress, Hat and Coat now reduced—some as much as 50%.
Wools (some mixtures) Now $10 to $22
Rayon Crepes Now $8.00 to $20.00
Dinner Gowns Now $8.00, $14.00 and $20.00
Hats (Now $2.00 to $5.00) Ceilings $5.00 to $8.50
Coats (ONLY 4) Now $20.00 to $29.50
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A NEW SHIPMENT FROM ENGLAND

LADIES' "WEARCLEAN" hand sewn GLOVES
$5.00
Exclusive with us . . these dirt-resisting leather Gloves in soft, pliant doeskin (baby lamb). Colors available are mist . . gold . . taupe . . cinnamon and gray. An investment in quality and beauty.
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For Valentine's Day

Exquisite flowers arranged to make any heart, young or old, beat faster.
VIOLETS—GARDENIAS
ROSES IN HEART BOXES
at reasonable prices
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Let's look closely at the record. We find that building costs have risen sharply in the last two years. This magnifies the importance of a careful analysis of your property values to ascertain the adequacy of present insurance protection. We are exceptionally well equipped through experience to assist you in determining your values and adjusting your insurance coverages accordingly. Call us if we can help you.
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Insurance of every description

WLB Backs Steel Formula In Refusing Meat Workers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Setting the pace for the Administration's newly enunciated stand against any general basic wage increases, the War Labor Board has denied a general pay rise for 180,000 employees of the Big Four packing companies.

The Board, acting a few hours before James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, outlined the Government's anti-inflation program which calls for payment of overtime in war industries but no increase in wage scales, stood squarely behind its "Little Steel" formula. This formula permits an increase of 15 per cent over Jan. 1, 1941, levels but only to compensate for higher living costs.

Said Mr. Byrnes in a broadcast last night:

"There must be no further increases in wages beyond the 'Little Steel' formula except in limited and special cases to correct patently gross inequities and to rectify plainly substandard wages. Today, the National War Labor Board reaffirmed this policy in its decision in the meat packers' case."

The 7-to-4 decision, from which the labor members dissented, rejected the recommendation of a WLB mediation panel for a 5½ cents an hour wage increase for employees of the Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy Packing Companies.

The Board declared that the average hourly wage of the packing company employees in January, 1941, was 68 cents. Since then, the Board said, it has increased to 80.2 cents, a gain of 17.2 per cent.

"Increases in the cost of living since Sept. 15, 1942, have understandably given concern and have raised doubts in many quarters about the possibility of effecting wage stabilization at present levels," the Board said. "On the other hand, recent wage increases have given rise to doubts about the possibility of maintaining the existing price levels."

"The National War Labor Board feels that these increases point up the dangers of inflation so clearly as to necessitate the immediate exercise of co-ordinated efforts to prevent the start of another tragic race between prices and wages."

The Board added that it had Mr. Byrnes' assurance that a stabilization of wages would be accompanied by a stabilization of prices. The packing companies already had told the WLB that if a wage increase were ordered, they would ask the Office of Price Administration to grant higher price ceilings.

Union Warns Board

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP) — The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (American Federation of Labor) stated that the War Labor Board must accept the responsibility if any strikes occur in the meat packing industry.

The Union issued a statement saying it was "most unfortunate" that the Board had declined to grant a wage increase to the employees of four major packing companies.

The statement contended the cost of living had increased more than 21 per cent since January, 1941, and that taxes were on the rise, too. It added:

"If strikes occur in the meat packing industry as a result of the War Labor Board's decision, the responsibility is theirs—and not that of our International Union nor of our membership."

Traffic Survey To Save Gasoline

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—In line with the Government's suggestion that traffic control methods be adjusted, cities and states are surveying their traffic lights for possible eliminations as gasoline and tire rationing cuts driving to a minimum, the American Public Works Association said today.

Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, yesterday asked that state and municipal authorities adjust traffic control methods to keep pace "with changing conditions." One of the recommendations was elimination of unnecessary signals.

The Association said that motorists were anxious for signal eliminations which could be made safely. They said waiting for stop and go lights to change at intersections empty of traffic meant wasting gas. One city, Middletown, O., was reported studying the possibility of substituting blinker warning lights for traffic signals to eliminate the necessity of cars making complete stops.

Scarcity of materials for traffic light and sign replacement, and decrease in municipal maintenance forces were other factors influencing reduction of signals, the Association said.

Some of the studies, the Association said, disclosed that in Michigan one-fourth of the 865 lights on State trunklines would be turned off and replaced by other safeguards, while Virginia cities have under consideration operation of traffic lights only during morning and evening rush hours.

Elimination of 11 traffic lights was recommended in Milwaukee, and in Detroit a survey disclosed between 8 and 10 per cent of the lights either in the wrong location or unnecessary under present conditions.

'Pinch' in Shoes Eased by Exchange

Associated Press

Glencoe Pupils Sell Outgrown Footwear

Lillian Peterson (right, seated) checks in pupils' outgrown shoes in Central Elementary School, Glencoe, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, where pupils sell outgrown footwear at their own price—plus a five-cent fee which is given to the Red Cross. Operated for two years to deal in skates and overshoes, the exchange added shoes to its list with the advent of shoe rationing.

U. S. Senate Investigators In Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 10 (AP)—Four members of a Senate sub-committee arrived here by airplane Feb. 9 to investigate Puerto Rico's food difficulties and to suggest remedies.

Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell met the Senators, Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio. A fifth Senator, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, is to arrive Thursday.

Scarcity of shipping generally is accepted as the most immediate cause of Puerto Rico's dearth of nearly everything except the sugar that grows here, but there also are political angles since some Puerto Ricans contend that Tugwell's Administration makes the situation worse by "trying to remake the island's economy."

The Senators held a press conference at which they asked as many questions as they answered. They said they had not preconceived ideas or conclusions, and that they were seeking only to "find a solution of immediate problems immediately." Getting food to the Puerto Ricans was considered a principal problem.

The Senators are to leave in the morning on a three-day trip around the island, stopping at Mayaguez and Ponce before opening public hearings Saturday morning.

"We want to see as much as possible so as to help the people of Puerto Rico," said Senator Chavez. "We want the people of the island to tell us what the trouble is, if there is any trouble."

Speaking for the group, Senator Chavez startled some of the local press representatives when, in reply to a question on Puerto Rico's political status, he asserted: "I want Puerto Rico to take a place in the American scheme of things as Americans."

"On independence, as far as I'm concerned, you can forget about it," said Senator Chavez. But, later, he said he favored eventual statehood for Puerto Rico.

"I would like to see Puerto Rico run her own affairs—as Americans," he said, stressing the word "Americans."

Radio Commentators Told To Follow Prepared Texts

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, says that several commentators have violated the Network's policy of departing from prepared texts to discuss controversial subjects in an "inflammatory manner" and that Network editors have been reminded that broadcasts must conform to regulations.

Although Mr. Wood's statement, issued yesterday, did not identify the commentators to whom he referred, newspapers here published reports that the action was aimed at Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson, columnists and commentators.

In an interview in Miami, Fla., last night, Mr. Winchell declared:

"I'd like to say this—which I can't say on the radio any more—the fathers and mothers of this country who have sons and other kin fighting and dying to preserve freedom of speech and press should realize that the war is already lost back home.

"The only thing left is the newspaper. I hope the newspapers will fight harder for freedom which the radio has so meekly surrendered. . . .

"The Blue Network has been very liberal and generous and I can't squawk," he said. "They reminded me that there were certain rules that must be followed. They told me they knew I wanted to stay on the radio and they wanted to help me stay.

"However, the fact remains that certain people would like to stop Drew Pearson and me, and my fangs have been removed and my typewriter fingers rapped with the butt of a gun."

One published report here said that broadcasts by Mr. Pearson and Mr. Winchell were censored to eliminate criticism of Senators and Congressmen in connection with a coming trial of 33 persons charged with sedition.

In Washington yesterday Secretary Knox told the House Naval Affairs Committee that statements of Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), of Michigan, attributed to the columnist while Mr. Winchell was on naval duty were "not considered as scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of public morals."

The Knox report was filed in answer to a series of questions propounded in a resolution introduced by Mr. Hoffman. The resolution asserted that Mr. Winchell made contemptuous remarks about Congress and as an officer should be punished under the United States code.

OPA States No Clothing Ration Seen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, have asked the public to stop "overbuying" clothing and said "at the present time there is no shortage of clothing and therefore no need for rationing."

The two officials issued a joint statement in an effort to stop runs on clothing stores reported from many parts of the country.

"Announcement of shoe rationing appears to have stimulated scare buying (of clothing) in some parts of the country," they said. "Such buying is unnecessary.

"Supplies of wool in the United States are larger by several hundred million pounds than they were when the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor. At the present time there is no shortage of clothing and therefore no need for rationing.

"The War Production Board has not directed the Office of Price Administration to undertake the rationing of clothing.

"The Office of Price Administration has set up no machinery for rationing clothing.

"A continuance of over-buying can create temporary maldistribution of clothing stocks, and its only effect is to handicap persons with a legitimate need for new clothes. It is contrary to the best interests of the war program and is totally unnecessary for the protection of the individual."

24 Housing Projects Have Mixed Occupancy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Federal Public Housing Authority advised Congress Feb. 9 that there are 24 projects in the country in which there is mixed occupancy of whites and Negroes.

The agency said all the projects are owned or leased by local housing authorities. Included was New Britain, Conn., 340 families including seven Negro; seven in New York City, representing a total of 10,417 families of which 1,191 were Negro.

Bread Slicing Ban May Be Revoked If Indiana Republican Has His Way

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — Representative Forest A. Harness (R) of Indiana, is sharpening up his legislative knife today with an eye on the bread-slicing ban.

Something is going to be done about it, he says, if it takes an act of Congress.

Already, he has the promise of the Secretary of Agriculture to look into the situation.

Mr. Harness, who hails from Kokomo, is against Food Distribution Administration Order No. 1 which prohibits slicing of bread by bakers. He contends:

You can't slice bread without a knife—and knives are hard to get;

More man-hours (or woman-hours, if you will be technical) are lost when millions of persons must slice billions of loaves of bread than when a few thousand mechanical slicers do the same job.

A sharp knife in human hands is a dangerous tool, will lead to many injuries and lost time.

Bread sliced by hand hasn't the sanitation of bakery-sliced loaves;

And the only real saving is in waxed paper, since a sliced loaf must be wrapped more heavily than an uncut one.

Mr. Harness said all this and more in a letter to Director Roy F. Hendrickson of the Food Distribution Administration, and sharply suggested that the slicing order be rescinded—or its value proved.

Mr. Hendrickson didn't answer, Mr. Harness said, so the Hoosier hailed Secretary Wickard.

"Even Mr. Wickard couldn't give me any good reason for the order — except the wrapping angle," Mr. Harness said, "but he did say he would look into it and do something about it.

"So now I'm marking time—until they revoke the order or prove it's necessary," Mr. Harness concluded cuttingly. "Otherwise, I'll take action in the House."

Tank Cars Taken From Wine Trade To Ease Lack in Petroleum Industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Diversion of cars from the wine industry will make available about 700 additional tank cars to haul petroleum and petroleum products, the War Production Board reported yesterday.

Dr. W. Y. Elliott, Director of WPB's stockpiling and transportation division, described it as a "double shuffle." Wine cars will be transferred to other products, principally industrial alcohol, releasing alcohol cars for petroleum.

Approximately 1,000 tank cars previously engaged in carrying wine will replace about 700 alcohol cars. The wine cars have smaller capacity.

Dr. Elliott said the wine industry is changing its marketing system from tank cars to barrel and bottle shipments, and also has 77 converted refrigerator cars which contain six 1,000-gallon wooden tanks each.

Trans-Florida Pipe To Carry Gasoline

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes announced Feb. 9 that the 199-mile, 8-inch pipeline from Carabella to Jacksonville, Fla., is being filled with gasoline at its Carabella end and that it is expected to begin deliveries at Jacksonville "in the very near future."

The $3,360,000 line, which will move 30,000 barrels a day to help meet the Eastern oil shortage, has been completed except for "a few miscellaneous installations," Mr. Ickes said.

In the beginning, the trans-Florida line is to be used only for movement of gasoline, but later it will move other light petroleum products as well. These will be transshipped from Jacksonville in barges on the Intracoastal Waterway to consuming centers along the coasts of Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas. There will also be some truck distribution from Jacksonville.

Arbitration Urged On Transit Wage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—A resolution calling on Mayor La Guardia and the Board of Transportation to arbitrate the City-Transport Workers Union dispute over wage demands was unanimously adopted by 20,000 persons affiliated with labor unions in many fields at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last night.

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, parent body of the T. W. U., declared the Mayor and John H. Delaney, Chairman of the Board of Transportation, were "unreasonable" in refusing to accord the transit employees the right of collective bargaining. Civil Service workers performing duties similar to those in private industry and business are entitled to such recognition, he held.

Mr. Murray pledged the full strength of the 5,000,000 members of the C. I. O. in the transport workers' demands for raises, union recognition, and improvement of working conditions.

Town Political Pot Almost Stone Cold

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10 (AP)—The political pot in this community never has been further from the boiling point.

Mayor Clarence Benson has taken a job in a Louisiana, Mo., war plant; Aldermen Delbert Irwin and Marshall Mink are serving in the Army; Alderman Owen Metz has moved to Birmingham, Ala.; Aldermen Ray Adams and Harry Reineke announced they would retire when their terms expire in April.

The remaining Alderman, Charles Kreigsharser, a holdover member, is still on the job, but because of the lack of a quorum has had no one to meet with for more than a month.

Farmers and Businessmen Oppose Subsidies on Food

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 — Farmers and city businessmen have found a point of agreement in their common opposition to food subsidy by the United States Department of Agriculture. This appears in objections raised to the program recently announced by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, for incentive payments to be paid by the Government to encourage production of certain crops badly needed now.

Farmers are not denying that they want a better return for what they grow, but they are insisting that the consumer should pay the bill and not the Government. "A fair price in the market place" is their slogan. They, and their businessmen supporters, are objecting to subsidy because it implies Government control.

Leading farm organizations and some widely known businessmen are represented in the ranks of objectors to the new program. On the farm side are the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, whose heads have signed a joint statement of disapproval. On the urban side are such men as Philip R. O'Brien, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Favoritism Alleged

Mr. O'Brien practically took the words out of the farm leaders' mouths when he said, upon his return from Washington the other day, that subsidies favor the consumer at a time when purchasing power is at its highest level, and when he charged that subsidies are intended to keep agriculture under the control of the Government.

The farm leaders were not quite so outspoken. Their joint statement charged that these payments "are nothing more than subsidies disguised." It continued: "Despite repeated protests, it continues to be the policy of the Administration to restrict returns to farmers by ceilings and to attempt to compensate them by subsidies with their attendant uncertainties.

"For the first time in 20 years, normal adjustments in the national economy, if permitted to function, could put the farmer on an equal basis with American labor and industry. We warn that any economy that does not pay the cost of its food bill will inevitably collapse."

The Chamber of Commerce president's objections to subsidy, stated at the December meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, were on the basis of their effect.

Domination by Government

"A string is attached to subsidies by government," Mr Johnston told the farmers. "The string is state domination and control of the business which accepts the subsidies. What will be the next step? Will government in the person of an official become the sole available buyer for the products of your labor, and the sole seller? Will it become the sole determiner of the price you are to receive and the prices you are to pay for the goods you need to buy?"

Another urban group taking the farmer's position is the Mississippi Valley Association, which, at a meeting late in January, came out in opposition to placing ceilings on producer prices of farm products, declaring that "war prices would largely or wholly correct the farm income deficiencies."

That's what the farmers have been saying right along. If you can't get prices that pay you to produce now, when will you ever get them?

Of course, there's another side to the argument. The cost of food even now seems pretty high to those workers who haven't benefited by wartime wage increases and who have to pay much more in taxes. There are many nondefense workers and persons living on limited incomes who would find the price increases deemed fair by farmers a real hardship. Government has to think about them before it lifts ceilings as the opponents of subsidy desire.

World War I Contrast

In the World War years, 1917 and 1918, food cost the worker 36 per cent of his income, according to the figures. If he had bought the same foods in the first four months of 1942, he would have spent only 22½ per cent of his income for them. When you get used to such lowered prices, the Farm Bureau noted, it is hard to get back to old higher levels.

Advocates of subsidy have opposed price increases also on the ground that they would prove inflationary. Opponents of subsidy ask, however, what difference it would make whether the increased amount of money be put in circulation through Government payments to farmers or through consumer payments for groceries?

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Women's Activities: Musical Instruments Sought

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boys in the service not only like to hear music, they like to make it themselves. If you have any unused musical instruments stowed away in your attic or reposing idly in your music room, Mrs. Earl Weidner begs you to bring them to the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street the next time you come to Boston.

The Music Division of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. Weidner is Chairman, has received an urgent appeal from the Air Corps at Fort Devens for musical instruments and records, especially instruments.

The appeal came from 1st Lieut. J. Edgar Caswell, Special Service Officer of the Air Corps, at the Fort. He wrote in part: "Because of the newness of this establishment (the Air Corps unit), we seem to be in the rear guard in the line of obtaining some of the fine donations being made by organizations such as yours."

But—with your help—they will not stay long in the rear guard. Mrs. Weidner has asked all music chairmen to spread word in their communities of the need. In some localities the chairmen are designating collection spots from which they will bring the instruments into Boston. The Music Committee of the Waban Women's Club, for instance, announces that Waban residents may leave their contributions at the Waban Public Library.

"We can use all we get," Mrs. Weidner says, "but the instruments must be in good condition because we haven't the means to get them repaired." She realizes that with musical instruments frozen, many owners will wish to capitalize on any they have, but she trusts there will be enough persons who put patriotism above pennies to supply the boys' need.

"If the Government feels music increases production sufficiently to have it played in factories, imagine," says Mrs. Weidner, "what it does for a man in the service to be able to pick up a horn or a violin or whatever is his favorite instrument at the end of a day of drill."

When an adequate collection has been assembled at the Y. W. C. A. Devens will send a truck down to pick up the lot.

By a Staff Photographer

A Step Higher in Movement

Wing Scout leaders, left to right: Mrs. John Woodward of Melrose and Miss Antoinette Meyer of Newton, two of the leaders who received their "wings" this afternoon at Massachusetts Girl Scout headquarters; Mrs. T. E. Jordan of Greenwood and Miss Marion Brown of Natick, who took the original Wing Scout training in Philadelphia and who conducted the local course which ended today.

22 N. E. Girl Scout Leaders First to Be Awarded Wings

Twenty-two Girl Scout leaders received their "wings" this afternoon at an investiture service at the Beacon Street headquarters of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts. They are the first in New England to take training in the new Wing Scout program, which was inaugurated by the national Girl Scout authorities last July.

These leaders now are equipped to start Wing Scouting in their respective communities. Miss Marguerite Twohy, Regional Director, who addressed them at the service today, urged them to get Wing Scout programs under way as soon as possible. Girl Scouts all over the State are eager to start Wing Scout training, she said.

Mrs. James L. Faden, President of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, awarded the Wing Scout insignia—a pair of silver wings mounted on a red Girl Scout trefoil—to each graduate of the six weeks' training course.

The aim of the course, according to Mrs. T. E. Jordan of Greenwood, whose untiring work has made the training possible, has been to give leaders a glimpse of the vastness of the aviation field. "We could not hope to make experts in six weeks," she says, "but we have tried to outline the material to be covered in the Wing Scout program and to give some idea of where to turn for help."

Mrs. Jordan adds that it is hard to tell whether the class enjoyed its laboratory work or the speakers most. Instructors, she reports, were surprised at the way the women took to the technical part of the training, especially the study of aerodynamics. They wanted more rather than less of it. One of the things the class enjoyed most, according to Mrs. Jordan, was its visit to the Abraham Lincoln School where they watched a manual-training class making advanced types of solid airplane models for the Government.

Scout Leaders who received their wings today were Mrs. Dudley Kimball, Mrs. Fred Greer, and Mrs. Dwight MacAfee of Belmont; Mrs. Charles Farnsworth and Mrs. Lawrence Richardson of Concord; Mrs. Arthur Lindgren, Fitchburg; Mrs. Margaret S. Thompson, Lowell; Mrs. Ruth Bissett and Mrs. Grace Booth, Lynn; Mrs. A. H. McNall, Malden; Mrs. John Woodward, Melrose; Mrs. Phyllis Allen and Mrs. Shephard Coher, New Bedford; Mrs. Milford Umphrey, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. George Strout and Mrs. Joseph Hoffman, Quincy; Mrs. Byron Woodman, Reading; Mrs. Ralph Sweet, Taunton; Mrs. Arthur Darling, Walpole; Mrs. H. W. Hindes, Worcester,; Mrs. Gertrude Fair, Framingham, and Miss Antoinette Meyer, Newton.

Executive and field secretaries who attended the lectures but who did not have time to take the laboratory work and who, therefore, did not receive wings, were Miss Catherine Conklin, Somerville; Mrs. Harriet Fish, Belmont; Miss Natalie Stansfield, Boston; Mrs. Leon Langlois, Melrose, and Miss Dorothea Bates, Quincy.

Business Area Is Found Wet Enough 'As Is'

A request that the number of liquor-dispensing establishments in the downtown area of Boston be held at its current level by forbidding the further transfer of liquor licenses from other parts of the city to the intown area has been made in a letter by City Councilor Joseph M. Scannell of South Boston to the Boston Licensing Board.

Mr. Scannell yesterday asserted that the city proper already is overcrowded with drinking establishments. He declared that any increase in the present number would be injurious to public morale.

The City Councilor stated that he referred especially to any attempts to establish new liquor places in locations close to railroad stations or bus terminals.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that there are already too many such licenses now in effect in areas where there are tremendous transportation movements," Mr. Scannell stated. "I believe that persons coming into Boston through our railroads and bus terminals get a wrong impression of our city when they see many liquor establishments," he added.

"There is a further strong objection to the transfer of liquor licenses due to dimout and blackout regulations which tend to increase the hazards already existing.

"I further believe at this time, while our country is at war, that the people of our city should not have to worry about liquor license transfers, but should be free to devote their attention to something far more essential, namely, the war," Mr. Scannell said.

Y. W. C. A. Parley Next Week-End To Stress Better World of Future

"Work Today for a New World Tomorrow" will be the theme of the annual midwinter conference of New England Y. W. C. A. Industrial Clubs, according to an announcement made today by Miss Elizabeth Hiss, Director of the Boston Y, W. C. A.'s Industrial Department.

The conference will be held at the Boston headquarters this week end. More than 200 young women workers in industry are expected to attend.

Work problems arising from actual experience will be discussed at group meetings led by Miss Olive Van Horn, Y. W. C. A. industrial executive of New York; Miss Ruth Potter of the Providence Y. W. C. A., and Miss Ruth Perkins and Miss Elizabeth Jones of the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Miss Kathleen Courtney of Great Britain, Vice-Chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the London International Assembly, will address delegates and industrial committee chairmen at a dinner Saturday night to be held in the Lee Auditorium at 140 Clarendon Street, Boston.

Officers of the conference are Miss Stacy Haneiwich of Pawtucket, R. I., chairman; Miss Angela Taylor of Boston, Vice-Chairman; Miss Anne Aurello of Pawtucket, R. I., Treasurer, and Miss Marion Sadowski of Worcester, Mass., Secretary.

Among the New England industrial cities represented will be Lawrence, Worcester, New Bedford, Cambridge, Providence, Pawtucket, Lowell, Woonsocket, Portland, Springfield, Lewiston, Nashua, Holyoke, Newburyport, Laconia, Manchester, and Boston.

East Boston Fire Fund $24,488.53

Contributions to the East Boston Fire Fund, for the families of six firemen fatally injured in a blaze there last November, have reached a total of $24,488.53, according to a statement just issued by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Donations are listed as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$24,013.53
Anonymous, Belmont	5.00
Stoughton, Mass., Firemen's Relief Association	10.00
Nora E. Riordan	2.00
Ladies Auxiliary to the Concord, N. H., Fire Department	5.00
Mass. Charitable Fire Society, Boston	100.00
Members of the Webster, Mass., Fire Department	100.00
Fitton Athletic Club	43.00
Excavating & Building Material Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Helpers Local Union No. 379	200.00
Sunapee Fire Dept. Sunapee, N. H.	10.00
	$24,488.53

Proposes Draft Of Card Players

Bridge-playing women should be drafted into industry, Mrs. J. Verity Smith, Assistant State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, told members of the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club at a luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. Smith said she did not approve of mothers with small children going into war work and leaving the responsibility for their children's care to day nurseries. She thinks women who have fewer family duties should step into the labor breach, but believes that the only way to ensure enough of them doing so is through a labor draft.

Representative Margaret L. Spear urged women to play their part in democracy as persons and not merely as women. Mrs. Susanne Shallna, a member of the board of review of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, described the work of her board. Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows, a member of the Civil Service Commission at the State House, said that group was working for a clean-cut merit system.

Other speakers included Mrs. Emma Tousant, Commissioner of Industrial Accidents, who said that the pressure of war work had sent the accident rate up to 4,500 a week since the first of this year, and Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Commissioner of Immigration and Americanization. Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, Chairman of the Club's Political Department, presided.

Life Tenure On Utilities Board Loses

State House Roundup

The Legislative Committee on Public Service has rejected a bill providing life tenure for the five members of the State Public Utilities Commission.

Before the Committee for consideration were two bills, one filed by Judge Gilbert W. Cox, former member of the Commission, the other filed by former Senator Edward O'H Mullowney of Brookline. The latter bill provided for a 10-year tenure in place of the present five-year term.

Members of the present commission are Chairman Carroll L. Meins, George P. Drury, and David M. Brackman, Republicans, and Francis M. McKeown and John M. Whouley, Democrats. The chairman receives $8,000 a year and members $7,000.

At the same session the Committee voted to report favorably the bill of former Councilor James A. Donovan of Lawrence increasing the salary of the members of the Governor's Council from $1,000 to $2,000 a year. When reported this bill will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Plastic Number Plates?

Because of the poor condition of many 1942 automobile registration plates the Registry of Motor Vehicles is considering the use of plastic or fiber plates for 1944.

In conjunction with the Charlestown Prison Industry the Registry is conducting experiments with a number of steel substitutes. Exhaustive tests will be made before any decision is reached, according to William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant of the Registry.

Police Head's Report

In his annual report to Governor Saltonstall filed late yesterday Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty of Boston recommended that policemen with three years' experience be granted deferments from military service because of the manpower shortage.

Declaring that there is a "serious depletion in the ranks" the Police Commissioner told the Governor that "Boston has experienced little success in obtaining deferments and reclassification from local draft boards."

Commenting on the thousands of servicemen who have visited Boston on leave Commissioner Timilty said "it is gratifying to state that they have caused a minimum of trouble."

While juvenile delinquency has been increasing in many cities since the war began it has decreased in Boston, the Commissioner reported.

"Boston boasts a better record in crime prevention among juveniles than practically any other city of its size in the country," the report stated.

First Veto

Governor Saltonstall has vetoed a bill which would have given the town of Bedford the right to vote at the annual town meeting on legalizing liquor package stores. The question received a tie vote in a recount at the State election last fall.

"If, as a question of policy," the Governor said in his message accompanying the returned bill, "the legislature wishes to consider a tie vote for a re-submission of the question, it should be done by a General Act."

The Governor also pointed out that, if the town of Bedford was allowed to vote again on the question, "minority groups would always feel that they can bring such a petition and the referendum will come to have little significance."

Firemen Promoted

Elevation in rank of five Boston firemen has been announced by William A. Reilly, Fire Commissioner. District Chief Napeen Boutilier, 52 Chesbrough Road, West Roxbury, has been promoted to deputy chief; Capt. Jeremiah T. Cronin, 66 Union Street, Brighton, has been made a district chief; Capt. (MS) Chester J. Melanson, 55 Brentwood Street, Allston, to Captain; Lieut. (MS) John F. McGloan, 28 Greenbrier Road, Dorchester, to Lieutenant; and Hoseman Chauncey W. Griffin, 27 St. Mark's Road, Dorchester, to aid to the superintendent of maintenance.

Masonic Medals Omitted

Metal shortage has prompted the Masonic fraternity to substitute a letter from the Grand Master for the customary Veteran's Medal that is normally presented to members of the Craft upon their completion of 50 years in the organization. Medals will be made up after the war ends for each of those who reeeive the letter. One such letter has just been presented to William R. Templeton of Roslindale, who became a Mason in Scotland 50 years ago, and shortly afterward came to Boston, affiliating with Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

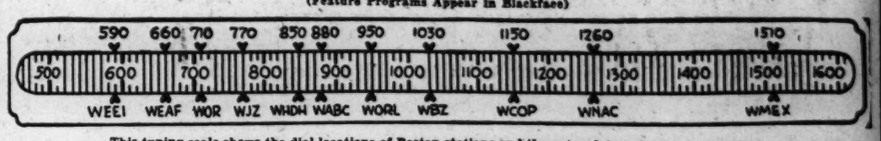
Change in Schedule

Connecticut

Waterbury, Sunday, February 21, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320 kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Winter Serenade: Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	News Service	Backstage Wife: sketch	Stanley Dixon, News	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Les Brown's Orchestra
4:30	Treasury Parade	Ice Follies Preview	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bridgeport String En-	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
4:45	Mountain Music	Ice Follies: News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble, Frank Foti, con	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Negro History Week
6:15	Songs; Orchestra	Terry O'Toole, songs	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports: Income Taxes
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	'Dinner Music; songs	News from Abroad	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Pete Herman's Orch	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Parade: 'Date With Disc'	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Fred and Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	Piano Duo
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Fred and Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner, sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"The Manhattan Story":	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	'Just Five Lines': drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	'Just Five Lines': drama	Dramatization
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Classical Album
9:30	"Good Listening":	Chuck Foster's Orch	"Mr. District Attorney":	drama; Dor. Maynor;	Classical Album
9:45	Van Alexander's Or	Dance orchestra; Talk	dramatic sketch; orch	M Montez; O. Levant	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Apple Blossoms"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	War Correspondents	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	Dance orchestra	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Harry Durham's Orch	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch	What Can I Do?: drama	Frankie Master's Orch	Local Sports
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies":	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Sportcast; News	Music You Want	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News Reporter; Musical	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Clock; Music; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Religious service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Tune Up Time	Herb Lewis: "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: OWI drama	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News; Jm. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer-Up Gang: vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	calist; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	New England Cupboard	"Kirk-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband: sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Ruth Gevalt, soprano
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Memory Lane: music	"Snow Village": sketch	"Yankee House Party":	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: music	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Taxes; Music Round'ble	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: guests; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	'Ma Perkins'	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Variety Program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	'Sh's Village Canteen'	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Kraye
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Light Classics: music
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio Concert	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Musical program
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Tribute to Thos. Edison	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Winter Serenade	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Will Bradley's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas: sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:30	Victory Council	Men of Land, Sea & Air	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Henry Busse's Orchestra
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	Dance orchestra; News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; F. Foti, cond	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Negro History Week
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Terry O'Toole, songs	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Terry O'Toole, songs	Dinner Concert; songs	News from Abroad	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Jan Peerce, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	You and the War	Traveler"; music; guests	Treasury Star Parade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
8:00	"An American in	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam"; songs;	Andre Kostelanetz Orch.
8:15	Russia"; narration	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford, or.	Charles Agnew's Orch	Richard Sallinger, news
8:30	Death Valley Days;	America's Town Meeting;	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should We Extend	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery drama	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Social Security Now?";	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	teur program	America's Town Meeting	orch.; songs; guests	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song;	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	orch.; William Bendix	soloists; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: com-	Raymond Clapper, news	News; report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	edy; orch.; soloist; guest	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Wendell L. Willkie	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news	"Lest We Forget": drama
10:45	News; World War II	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	Making"	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Harry Durham's Orch	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	E. B. Rideout; Mas-	Harry De Angelis' Orch	What Can I Do?: drama	Vet. Wireless Operators	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30	ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	Salute to the States:	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Sportcast; News	Frank Black, conductor	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Trained War Dogs To Get Spotlight For Boston Show

The highlight of the thirty-first annual Eastern Dog Club show this year, to beheld at Mechanics Building, Sunday and Monday, Feb. 21 and 22, aside from the regular judging of hundreds of dogs of all breeds, will be of a military nature. Proceeds of the show will be donated to Dogs for Defense, official government agency for supplying for the armed services. The performers in the special feature will be dogs that have been "enlisted" by their owners for actual war work. Many New Englanders will have a chance to see their dogs in action for the first time.

There will be two performances by the war dogs, Monday afternoon and night, and the four-footed warriors will demonstrate how they have been trained to serve in patrol and combat work. Each dog will work with a man in uniform, and there will be several special drill formations and maneuvers to round out the exhibition.

Other features will include the regular obedience trials, and special handling classes in which children may show their pets. There will be a class for girls over 10 and under 16 years of age and a similar one for boys.

Servicemen will be admitted free at the show. Entries may be filed at the office of the club, 50 State Street, Room 815.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:10 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Time to Dance.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Music; Rainbow Trio.
7:45 p. m.—Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (45.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, cond.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Date With a Disc.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Just Five Lines"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orch.; drama; Music; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

'Apple Blossoms' On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Excerpts from the Jacobi-Kreisler operetta, "Apple Blossoms," will be presented on Great Moments in Music. George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and the program opens with the Overture. Jean Tennyson, soprano, sings "Who Can Tell" and "Star of Love." William Hain, tenor, sings "I'm in Love" and, with Miss Tennyson, "You Are Free." Robert Weede, baritone, and the chorus, will be heard in "Little Girls Goodbye," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Representative Clare Booth Luce of Connecticut and Representative Jack Nichols of Oklahoma are guest speakers on the National Radio Forum. The subject to be discussed is "Aviation," Blue-WHDH, 10:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 11
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m. — The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71meg., 25.5m.; VLQ5, 9.68meg., 41m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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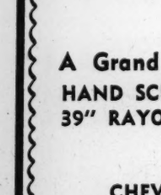

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Lewis Called Outlaw From Labor's Ranks

Rockwell Kent, world-famous artist, engraver, and author, told newsmen at the Copley-Plaza yesterday he considered John L. Lewis "a complete outlaw from the ranks of American Labor and a subversive influence." Recent and threatened future strikes among mine workers, he believed, were expressions of the discontent of those workers with the faulty leadership of the former C. I. O. chieftain.

Mr. Kent is an enthusiastic supporter of the cause of organized labor and is himself a member of the C. I. O.'s United Office and Professional Workers Union. Of labor as a group, he said, "I know no element of the American population so loyal to the war effort as labor, particularly the C. I. O. As far as it is concerned, all business considerations have been laid aside in favor of the work of victory. The public has been badly misinformed on this matter."

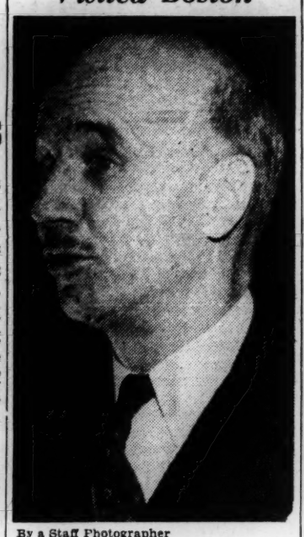
The famous artist declared he had not painted a picture in over a year. His time is all given these days to Russian War Relief in which he is passionately interested, and to the support of the labor movement, his other chief concern. "Art and artists are being given little to do in the war effort," he said, "though there is a big task they should be doing in visual education. But it is hard to get people in office to see that."

He said he felt artists also could play a large and important role in the peace. "Every silo, every grain elevator, the side of every barn and fence in the country," Mr. Kent declared, "should be plastered with visual propaganda for victory and for peace that is to come afterward."

Commenting upon the statements currently appearing from various sources that we might find ourselves having to fight Russia before we were through with this war, Mr. Kent said: "That is completely false and ridiculous, and Hitler himself is responsible for the idea. Whoever believes it possible is a political illiterate.

"Hope of the peace of the world lies in friendly relations based on absolute confidence between the people of the United States and the people of the Soviet Union, between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Soviet Union."

Visited Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Rockwell Kent

Supervised hanging of some of his pictures at Symphony Hall yesterday.

Two Navy Tank-Landing Craft Take to Water at Fore River

War Activities in New England

Two Navy tank-landing craft today were scheduled to be launched at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Yard. Sponsors are: Mrs. Dennis J. Callahan, wife of the head of the Navy's Cost Inspection Service at the yard, and Mrs. Everett B. Goodrich, whose husband is supervisor of ordnance inspectors there.

Negroes in War

New England's two highest ranking Negro officers, a man and a woman, will be principal speakers at the annual convention and dinner of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the New England Mutual Building in Boston tomorrow night.

Lieut.-Col. Howard Donovan Queen, Executive Officer of the 366th Negro Regiment, stationed at Fort Devens, will share the program with First Lieut. Mildred E. Carter of the Waacs, who will discuss recruitment in her branch of the Army.

Lieutenant Carter also has been guest of honor during Negro History Week, which culminated in a distinguished gathering at the Robert Gould Shaw House in Boston yesterday.

Delay in Call

Orders for more than 200 enlisted reservists at Boston University to report for duty Feb. 18 have been cancelled. Those who were regularly enrolled for their second semester before Jan. 27 will be allowed to complete their term, which ends May 24, the War Department ruled.

Waacs Inspected

Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the Waacs, yesterday paid her first visit to a regular Army post employing members of her organization as she inspected a headquarters company at Fort Devens.

Holyoke Waves

In the first Wave midshipman class to graduate from Mount Holyoke yesterday were 236 women who received commissions as ensigns or junior-grade lieutenants, after two months of indoctrination.

At the same time, five received commissions in the Coast Guard Spars, and were sent to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., for further training. Eleven other Coast Guard officer candidates became midshipmen for further study at the Northampton school.

Next Saturday a class of 475 will enter the Midshipmen's School, in a schedule to graduate a class of officers every fourth Tuesday and admit another every fourth Saturday. Yesterday, 58 of the graduates were assigned to the Navy's Supply School in the Harvard School of Business Administration, with quarters at Radcliffe College.

New Commandant

Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald yesterday was "piped aboard" as new Commandant of the First Naval District here, greeted by Capt. John S. Barleon, Chief of Staff, who has been serving as Commandant since Rear Admiral Wilson Brown left on Jan. 15 for duties as aide to President Roosevelt.

A native of San Francisco, Admiral Theobald was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1903. In 1941, in a long career of service afloat and ashore, he assumed command of destroyers in the Pacific Fleet.

Train Spotters

Further recognition of the airplane spotter as one of the most important units in defense was made here today in announcement of a course in "aircraft recognition" for civilian volunteers who comprise the Ground Observer Corps of the Aircraft Warning Service.

A representative of each observation post in certain sections of the territory covered by the First Fighter Command, which embraces Boston's Air Defense Wing, is to be given a week's training at government expense at picked schools.

Instruction will cover Army textbooks, silhouettes, and photographs for immediate recognition of all plane types.

Plans call for one person in each post to be "recognition officer," who on graduation from the course will train the rest of the observers at his post.

To begin Feb. 15, schools already picked include those at Portland and Bangor, Maine, and Boston.

Machine Experts

High non-commissioned ratings in the Marine Corps await experts in tabulating machines who are over 38 years of age, it was announced today.

For assignment to the Depot of Supplies in Philadelphia, to relieve a shortage, those accepted will be given the rank of Technical Sergeant or Staff Sergeant as supervisors, senior operators, or machine engineers, according to experience.

NYA Training

Young men faced with the "work or fight" edict under manpower rulings are invited by the National Youth Administration to undergo training at a "small salary" for essential jobs.

With training spread over six to eight weeks, local shops now offer training in machine-tool operation, welding, drafting, radio construction, assembly, and maintenance, as well as clerical lines. For those interested in aviation mechanics, the NYA Resident Center at Quoddy Village, Eastport, Maine, is available.

Materials turned out during training are used in war work, it was pointed out.

Important Dates For Consumers

Feb. 20—Last day to purchase canned fruits or vegetables until March 1.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, with 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 22—Six days of registration for food ration book No. 2 begin.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Indictments Against Labor Officials Stand

Motions to dismiss an indictment against four labor union officials, charging violation of the so-called Kick-Back Statute, and with conspiracy to violate it, were denied by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney, in an opinion handed down today, involving construction work at Fort Devens. The judge also overruled demurrers, and denied a motion to allow inspection of the Grand Jury minutes.

The indicement was secret, and was returned on Dec. 17, when the four defendants were arraigned. They were: Joseph L. Carbone, of Fitchburg, president and business agent of Local 39, International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union; John Stropparo, of Fitchburg, treasurer of Local 39; Wantte Huhtaniemi, of Fitchburg, financial secretary of Local 39; and Vincent DiNunno, of Boston, president of the Eastern Massachusetts Laborers Union, and also of Local 22 of Boston.

Today's action is believed to clear the way for trial as soon as it is possible to assign a date. Amos W. W. Woodcock of Washington, special assistant to the Attorney General, is in Boston to prosecute the case at the invitation of United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon.

The indictment alleges that the "kick-back" system was used in extorting money from common laborers at Fort Devens in 1940 and 1941. Each man is alleged to have paid $5 a week from his earnings, which were 65 cents an hour, under the guise of a partial payment toward initiation fees in the union under threat of dismissal from his job. More than 7,000 laborers were employed, and if the total sum obtained from each person equaled the amount assessed against them, it would have amounted to more than $350,000, Mr. Brandon said.

Eastern Star Plans War Bond Sale Campaign

Calling upon each of the more than 200 Eastern Star Chapters in Massachusetts to appoint a committee and to organize a campaign for the sale of war bonds, Mrs. Ella M. Fraser of Chelmsford, Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts has announced a State-wide fraternal drive to help provide means to win the war.

Each of the many thousands of members of the Order in this state are to be asked to report to their individual Chapter if they are purchasing bonds, so their name may be added to the Eastern Star War Bond List. Those who are not buying from other sources, or those who can buy more bonds, are to be requested to purchase through the Chapter, thus adding to the List. The plan is "to combine efforts of members to prove their loyalty, strength and support."

The List of each Chapter is to be sent to Harry G. Scampton, of Waltham, Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, by May 1, to permit tabulation of the results for announcement at the Grand Chapter Session in Boston in that month.

Mrs. Fraser disclosed that officers and members of the Order throughout the State are meeting the challenge of the transportation emergency and other difficulties with a firm determination to "carry on" so that "our Country shall not only be referred to as the Arsenal of Democracy or the Arsenal of Materials, but as the Arsenal of Hope."

5 New Englanders In Navy Casualties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — The Navy announced today 81 casualties in Navy forces, including 41 killed, 23 wounded, and 14 missing.

This brings to 22,972 the total of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,568 killed, 4,101 wounded, and 12,303 missing.

The casualties announced today included five from New England (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

Connecticut

Shepard, John William. Missing. Father, Howard Shepard, East Haven.

Maine

Turgeon, Robert E.; Marine. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Anna C. Turgeon, Westbrook.

Massachusetts

Clark, James J.; Marine. Killed. Mother, Mrs. Sarah Clark, Lynn.

Reyes, Charlie; Marine. Wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guillermo Reyes, Brockton.

New Hampshire

Tufts, Milton John, Jr. Missing. Father, Milton John Tufts, Sr., Hudson.

Student Gift Buys Air Patrol 'Chute'

Approximately 900 students of the Watertown West Junior High School presented a check for $250 to the Massachusetts Wing of the Civil Air Patrol yesterday. Maj. John H. Shennett, State Wing Commander, accepted the gift and conveyed the thanks of the C. A. P. Major Shennett announced that he was going to buy a parachute for the C. A. P., which is to be named for the donor school.

"Many of our pilots have been flying without parachutes because there were no funds with which to buy them," Major Shennett said. "You students will have the satisfaction of knowing that some Civil Air Patrol flier will be safeguarded by this new equipment. If he has to use it, you will have saved his life."

New War Films and Sabatini Picture Coming

Robert Young and Fay Bainter

In "Journey for Margaret," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Columbia Pictures

Tyrone Power

In "The Black Swan," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

Columbia Pictures

Detail From 'Commandos Strike at Dawn'

Film coming Thursday to the Keith Boston

Robert Young, Tyrone Power, Muni in Casts

New films are scheduled to arrive this week at the State and Orpheum, the Metropolitan, and the RKO Boston. The Paramount and Fenway will take over on Thursday the present program at the Metropolitan. The Keith Memorial is continuing its current films for another week.

One of the unexpected developments of the week has been the surprising drawing power of "Gone With the Wind," now in a return engagement at the Fine Arts. The house was sold out over the week end, the management reports, and business has been so substantial since then that the engagement has been extended for another week. All this despite the fact that the film now is more than three years old and has been the rounds of the movie houses three times.

* * *

'Journey for Margaret'

Robert Young and Laraine Day have the leading roles in "Journey for Margaret," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The story, which has been derived from W. L. White's book, tells about an American correspondent and his wife in London and the children they took to America. Margaret O'Brien and Billy Severn are the children in a cast which includes Fay Bainter, Nigel Bruce, Elisabeth Risdon, Halliwell Hobbes, and Heather Thatcher.

The companion feature will be "Whistling in Dixie," a comedy melodrama about a radio sleuth who finds himself faced by unexpected complications. Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, and Guy Kibbee are among the players.

* * *

'The Black Swan'

A new Technicolor film, "The Black Swan," based on one of Rafael Sabatini's sea stories, heads the new program at the Metropolitan, starting Thursday. Tyrone Power and Maureen O'Hara are the principal players. The supporting cast incudes Laird Cregar, Thomas Mitchell, George Sanders, Anthony Quinn, and George Zucco. The plot seems to be a complicated one of seventeenth century pirates and their activities in the Caribbean.

The companion feature will be "Street of Chance," a melodrama about a man who lost his memory and who when he recovered it found himself accused of murder. Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor, Sheldon Leonard, Jerome Cowan, Frieda Inescort, and Louise Platt are among the players.

* * *

'Commandos Strike at Dawn'

Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, and Anna Lee are the principal players in "Commandos Strike at Dawn," coming Thursday to the Keith Boston. Mr. Muni has the part of a Norwegian who becomes a guerrilla fighter after the Nazi invasion. The film was made with the co-operation of Canadian military and naval forces. John Farrow, who made "Wake Island," directed.

On the stage will be Jan Savitt and his orchestra, John Kirby and his sextette, the Colstons, and Tim Herbert.

Two Nijinska Ballets

Two new ballets by the distinguished choregrapher, Bronislava Nijinska, are features of the coming Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo engagement at the Opera House, Feb. 17-20, each to have one performance only. They are "Chopin Concerto," scheduled for the evening of Feb. 18, and "The Snow Maiden," for Feb. 19.

The score for "Chopin Concerto" is the Polish composer's E minor Concerto for piano and orchestra. It is an abstract composition, the various groups moving in formal design to comport with the music, but, one gathers, in no way attempting to interpret it. All is done in the traditional academic technique, and there are no innovations, startling or otherwise. New York critics pronounced it classically cool and serene, also impressive.

The press announcement says that "the costumes and scenery for this work are by the Polish artist, Vaslav Borowski." When the company was playing New York last October, Robert Lawrence of the New York Herald Tribune referred to "a background of shifting colors by Alexander Ignatieff." Alexandra Danilova, Nathalie Krassovska, and Igor Youskevitch are the principals.

"The Snow Maiden" is based on the old Russian folk tale, "Snegourotchka." The music is not from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera, but from Glazounoff's "Seasons." Scenery and costumes are by the Russian-American painter and stage designer, Boris Aronson. Krassovska has the name part, Danilova is Spring, her mother, Youskevitch the young shepherd who loves and loses the Snow Maiden when she melts with the warmth of her responding emotion, or the touch of a sunbeam, or both, and Frederic Franklin has one of his hearty dances in a peasant interlude of folk rhythms.

Continuing Films

At the Keith Memorial—"Arabian Nights," Technicolor feature, with Maria Montez, Jon Hall, and Sabu; and "Strictly in the Groove," with Leon Errol and Ozzie Nelson's orchestra.

Paramount and Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," all-star feature, moving Thursday from the Metropolitan; and "Truck Busters," melodrama with Richard Travis and Virginia Christine.

At the Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," four-hour feature with Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Olivia De Havilland, and Leslie Howard, continuing for a second week.

Cornelia Otis Skinner is now in Hollywood preparing to start work with Emily Kimbrough on Paramount's film version of their book, "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay."

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Stand By for Action," with Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, and Brian Donlevy; and "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore and James Ellison.

At the Uptown

"George Washington Slept Here," with Jack Benny and Ann Sheridan, and "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," with James Craig and Bonita Granville, will be the feature films at the Uptown beginning Friday.

Three new performers have been added to the cast of "Stars on Ice" at the Center Theater, New York: Freddie Trenkler, comedian; Fritz Dietl, stilt skater; and Audrey Peppe, who has twice been on Olympic teams.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers, Gabby Hayes. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Esquire—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Tom Conway. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Exeter—News. 2, 5, 8. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman. 2:15, 5:15, 8:20. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m.; 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:23, 3:16, 6:09, 9:22. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu. 10:34 a. m., 1:27, 4:20, 7:13, 10:26. "Army Chaplain." 12:05, 2:55, 5:50, 8:43.

Kenmore—"Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:50. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg, Joan Davis. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News. 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan — "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Franchot Tone, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Virginia Christine, Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carole Bruce. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 7:50, 10:30. Stage show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:45, 9:20.

Scollay—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew Richard Denning. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Beyond the Line of Duty," "Gay Rio via Magic Carpet," "Sweeney Steps Out." "Sports I. Q.," "Sniffer Soldiers," "Confusions of a Nutzy Spy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:20, 9:58.

Telepix—"North Africa Travelogue," "Sports I. Q." "Nancy and Her Pals," "Porky Pig Color Cartoon," "Dogs at War," "Rochester." "A Ship Is Born," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod, Louis Borell. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:10. "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi, Wallace Ford. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15.

Tremont—"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 11:25 a. m., 3:25, 7:40, "Ziegfeld Girl." 9 a. m., 1, 5:05, 9:20.

Uptown—"Nightmare," Diana Barrymore. Brian Donlevy. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," William Bendix. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Living Ghost," James Dunn. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Silver Queen," Priscilla Lane. 1:50, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson.

Coolidge Corner: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 2, 8.

University: "Suspicion," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "A Man to Remember," Edward Ellis, Ann Shirley. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 2, 7.

Codman: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. 3:04, 8:04. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 2, 7, 10:01.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Mr. and Mrs. America," "March of Time." 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas, Sally Gray. 2:25, 6:35. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 3:35, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Who Done It," Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean.

Orpheum: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Undying Monster," James Ellison. 1:45, 7:45.

Bellsway: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Isle of the Missing Men," John Howard. 2, 8.

Strand: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2, 7.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "X Marks the Spot," Helen Parrish. 2, 8.

Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Flying with Music," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Having a Wonderful Time," Ginger Rogers, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:09, 7:54. "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "X Marks the Spot," Helen Parrish. "Melody Lane," Baby Sandy, and the Merry Macs. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murray. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — 2nd BIG WEEK — "Arabian Nights" — A TEMPEST OF THRILLS — IN TECHNICOLOR — JON HALL • MARIA MONTEZ — CO-HIT — "Strictly in the Groove" — LEON ERROL — "ARMY CHAPLAIN"

UPTOWN — HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA. — Betty Grable—John Payne — "SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES" — DIANA BARRYMORE BRIAN DONLEVY "NIGHTMARE"

SOUTH STATION — BEYOND THE LINE OF DUTY • GAY RIO VIA MAGIC CARPET • SWEENEY STEPS OUT • SPORTS I.Q.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — NOW — ALAN LADD — "LUCKY JORDAN" — Plus "ARMY SURGEON"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — The All-Star, All-American Musical Comedy — "STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM" — Plus "TRUCK BUSTERS"

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE — GRANADA — MALDEN 7654 — Feb. 11 to Feb. 17. Cont. 1:30 to 11 P. M. — "STAND BY FOR ACTION" — Robt. Taylor—Charles Laughton—Brian Donlevy — "McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN" — Wm. Bendix—Grace Bradley—Max Baer

BOSTON (LECTURES)

SYMPHONY HALL — SAT. AFT., FEB. 13, at 2:30 — BURTON HOLMES — Motoring to Glorious GLACIER PARK — In 1942 B. K. (Before Rationing) — • All New—All Color—All Motion • — Tickets: $1.10, 85c, 55c, Incl. Tax

BOSTON

OPENING TONIGHT — AMERICA'S FAVORITE ICE SHOW — The Shipstads and Johnson present — ICE FOLLIES OF 1943 — FEB. 10 THRU FEB. 22 — ALL FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION RUN DIRECT TO GARDEN — Mats. 2:30, Sun., Feb. 14, Sat., Feb. 20, Sun., Feb. 21, Eves. 8:30 — Res. Seats $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 — $3.30, Tax Inc. — NO PHONE ORDERS — BOSTON GARDEN

(BOSTON STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — BALLET RUSSE de MONTE CARLO — MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEAT SALE MON. 9 A. M. — 4 NIGHTS—8:30 & MAT. SAT.—2:30 — Feb. 17th-18th-19th-20th — 17th Carnaval-Rodeo-Beau Danube — 18th Chopin's Concerto-Scherherade-Prince Igor — 19th Snow Maiden-Rodeo-Magic Swan — 20th Mat.: Les Sylphides-Nutcracker-Prince Igor — 20th Eve: The Elves-Rodeo-Afternoon of a Faun-Gaite Parisienne — EVE: Orch. $3.30, $2.75; Cir. $2.75; 1st Bal. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65; 2d Bal. $1.65, $1.10, 55c; Boxes $3.30; Loges $2.20, $1.65, $1.10; MAT.: Orch. $2.75; Cir. $2.20; 1st Bal. $2.20, $1.65, $1.10; 2d Bal. 55c; Boxes $2.75; Loges $2.20, $1.65, $1.10. Tax Incl.

PLYMOUTH • Last 6 Times-Mat. Tom'w — EDDIE DOWLING presents — BILLIE BURKE — (in person) in — "THIS ROCK" — A New Comedy by WALTER LIVINGSTON FAUST — Evs.: 55c to $2.75. Pop. Mats. Thurs.: 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

HENRY FONDA • MAUREEN O'HARA in — 'IMMORTAL SERGEANT' — Plus In Person CONNEE BOSWELL, On Our Stage PAUL LAVALLE & Orch. — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Continuous Perfs.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Heartily recommended."—Watts, Her. Trib. — SHEPARD TRAUBE'S PRODUCTION OF — ANGEL STREET — With JOHN JUDITH LEO G. EMERY EVELYN CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45th St. EVGS. 8:40 — Matinees Friday (Feb. 12th) & Sat. 2:40 — Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

2nd Year! — THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE — Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40. No Perf. Mon.

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — 6th MONTH — Laugh Riot! — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, W. 43 St. BR. 9-3870. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Fri., Sat. & Sun.

NEW LOW PRICES — BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS. — JUNIOR MISS — 44th St. Thea., West of Broadway. Cl. 6-9075 — EVGS. (Except Mon.) 8:40, $3 Top — Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:40; Sun., 3 p. m., 55c to $2

4th Year! — A PERFECT COMEDY —ATKINSON, Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- Plus cept Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.20 Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. Cl. 6-5476 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40 — No Monday Perf. — Matinees Wed., Fri., Sat. & Sun.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents — TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE — THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH — A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER — PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9158 — Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL presents — THE THREE SISTERS — Judith ANDERSON, Edmund GWENN, Ruth GORDON, Dennis KING — Gertrude MUSGROVE, Alexander KNOX, Katharine CORNELL — BARRYMORE, West 47 Street — Evenings 8:30 — Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 — Mail Orders Filled

"Fascinating thriller — see it."— Cue. — EVA LE GALLIENNE, JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT — UNCLE HARRY — HUDSON THEA., 44th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40 — Evgs. Incl. Sunday 8:40—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

British Drive Last of Rommel's Army From Tripolitania

Continued from Page 1

doubt must be thrown on the assertion. Some 150,000 Germans were understood to be completely trapped in the area.

In support of Tokyo reports of Japanese evacuation of Guadalcanal, General Patch has reported to Admiral Halsey that no vestige of Japanese resistance was found on the island. At 4:25 p. m. Tuesday all Japanese resistance was stated to be at an end.

American airmen on the island henceforth will be able to organize uninterrupted flights against Bougainville and other Japanese bases in the zone, relieving General MacArthur's airmen who are tackling a wide range of territory. Yesterday, the latter pushed out 1,000 miles to the Celebes and heavily bombed Kendari, a large Japanese base.

On New Guinea, the Allied force was putting up some stiff fighting around Wau, a Japanese airfield some 35 miles from Salamaua, one of Japan's main bases on the island.

Air operations in the Mediterranean included heavy attacks by Flying Fortresses, Airacobras, and American-flown Spitfires at points on the Tunisian front.

Sinkings in Solomons: 57 Japanese, 29 U. S.

By the Associated Press

The following table shows the respective losses of the Japanese and the Americans in the Solomons naval engagements.

The list excludes those Japanese sinkings claimed by General MacArthur's men operating from the Australian headquarters.

Type	Japan	U. S.
Battleships	1	0
Aircraft Carriers	0	2
Cruisers	13	6
Destroyers	22	13
Transports	12	5
Cargo ships	8	0
Auxiliaries	0	1
Miscellaneous	1	2
Totals	57	29

North Africa:

Entire Axis Army Driven From Libya

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, announced that the British Eighth Army was on the advance after driving the last of the enemy's forces from Libya.

"The enemy's forces have been completely eliminated from Egypt, from Cirenaica, Libya, and Tripolitania," he told newspaper correspondents, "and the Eighth Army is advancing."

General Alexander said he expected General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to pull his forces in behind the Mareth Line, some 65 miles inside Tunisia, and try to hold off the Eighth Army's drive as long as possible.

"I think he will stand at the Mareth Line as long as there is no danger of being isolated," the British commander said.

Allied bombers, maintaining their attacks on important supply centers on the Italian mainland and the strategic island of Sicily, blasted the important port of Palermo on Sicily Monday night and started a number of fires, a British communiqué said.

Two Axis bombers attempted to raid Tripoli the same night, but the British reported Allied fighters shot them down.

Meanwhile American Flying Fortresses struck at the German air base near Kairouan Tuesday while a new flying combination of Airacobras and American-flown Spitfires raked the southern Tunisian front with cannon and machine-gun fire.

The Italians described the attack near the holy city of Kairouan, inland from Sousse, as an intensive assault which caused many casualties. They said 18 Allied planes were shot down by German fighters.

A communiqué said there was nothing to report from the land front, where a chilly rain has hampered operations and bogged down the battlefront since last week end.

Russia:

Soviet Steel Ring Tightens on Kharkov

Strong Russian Army forces are pouring through the Belgorod gap in German defenses north of Kharkov, the only point on a 200-mile front where the invaders still hold the line from which they launched their 1942 offensive, battlefront dispatches reported.

The great Upper Donets industrial city, Kharkov, which the Germans have held since October, 1941, thus was menaced by a tightening semicircle of assault with the Red Army roughly 40 miles from its limits to the north, east, and south.

At the same time, the Russians announced the repulse of desperate enemy counterattacks against a second semicircle closing upon Rostov, and against the Kramatorsk wedge to the northwest which, if carried south toward the Sea of Azov, might pinch off the whole Rostov defense force.

Russians reported their greatest gains in the snow-piled chalk hill country between Kharkov and Orel where the stronghold of Kursk and the important rail junction of Belgorod fell in 48 hours of whirlwind assault.

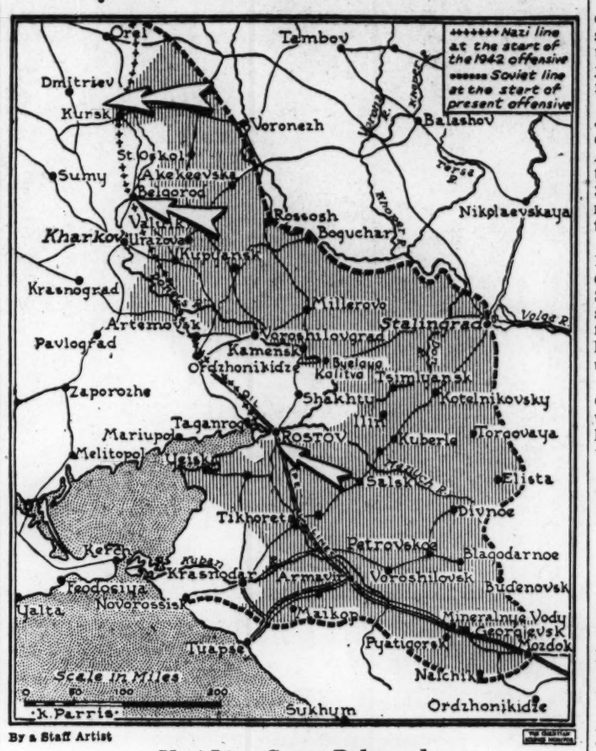
The German communiqué reported a tightening of the Nazi defense in this sector and said "German divisions in many places not only stopped the enemy advance but threw the Soviets back eastward, inflicting heavy casualties on them."

Belgorod, 50 miles northeast of Kharkov, was won back by a swift two-way attack which carried through scores of villages which the Germans had fortified heavily, Pravda reported.

Lieutenant General Moskalenko smashed through north of the city where he encountered German counterattacks. By noon Monday heavy fighting had reached the northern outskirts. Under cover of darkness, a second Russian force moved into position south of Belgorod, and in a surprise dawn attack slashed into the southern suburbs.

German defenses were said to have crumbled then before the simultaneous attack from north and south by monster tanks which smashed openings through which ski troopers and infantrymen swarmed into the city.

Izvestia said that most of the defenders, virtually cut off from escape, were killed or surrendered.



By a Staff Artist

Nazi Line Cut at Belgorod

White arrows show main points of Russian pressure against the Germans, the most remarkable gain being that of Belgorod, north of Kharkov. Shaded sections are those regained by the Russians since last fall.

Russian Menace To Kharkov Grows

The attack was pressed swiftly on to heighten the menace to Kharkov, and a second force widened the gap in the German defenses by capturing Shebkino, only 40 miles northeast of Kharkov.

In new gains northwest of Kursk, the Red Army drove westward through a heavy snowstorm. Gains in the Kursk-Belgorod sector also were made over heavy snow, but in the North Caucasus the winter was described as unusually mild with the steppes soggy and deep with mud almost as far north as Rostov.

Below Kharkov, Russian troops trying to drive southward around the Donets Basin to the Sea of Azov met determined German resistance, and Soviet columns closing in on Rostov were fighting off bitter German tank unit counterattacks, it was reported.

Another Russian column, in addition to that pushing through Shebkino, was reported advancing on Kharkov from the east, pushing from Valuiki and Urazova, which have been in Russian hands for nearly two weeks.

The third attack shaping on Kharkov threatened to come from Balakleya, 40 miles southeast, where a Russian communiqué said a number of populated places were occupied in new advances.

The Army that had taken Kursk, meantime, expanded its gains with the announced recapture of Poniri, 42 miles north of Kursk on the railway to Orel, and Solnitsevo, 30 miles south of Kursk. A huge amount of war equipment also was reported taken in this area.

Movements of Red Army troops north of Kursk and northwest of Voronezh point a Russian dagger at Orel, another point on the Moscow - Kursk-Kharkov-Crimea rail line.

New Guinea:

2 Japanese Pockets Wiped Out by Allies

Increasing pressure against Japanese ground forces in New Guinea, Allied jungle fighters wiped out two pockets Monday and killed 100 of the enemy.

Our troops surrounded one pocket near the Kunda Bridge, about four miles northeast of Wau, reduced it, and left 60 enemy fatalities in the thick underbrush.

Southeast of Wau, in the Wandumi area, a second pocket was surrounded and, in sharp fighting, 40 Japanese were killed.

Elaborating on the communiqué report that "our forward elements are exerting increasing pressure," an Allied spokesman said that in the Kunda Bridge and Wandumi areas the Allies are taking the initiative away from the Japanese.

Wau, which is 35 miles southeast of Salamaua, is the site of an Allied airdrome and it was in that vicinity that Allied air forces last week scored the biggest single day's triumph of the Southwest Pacific war by downing or damaging more than 40 Japanese planes.

In that area, which also includes the town of Mubo, Allied patrols frequently have been in contact with the Japanese during which approximately 300 of the enemy previously have been slain.

In the air, heavy bombers ranged into the Celebes. Near Kendari, an 8,000-ton Japanese ship was bombed with unobserved results.

Attack planes and long-range fighters bombed and strafed the Lae area.

A large force of B-24s—Liberator heavy bombers—blasted their way through Japanese fighter planes to smash at the Japanese main island in the Celebes.

They shot down one Japanese fighter and forced the others to flee during a daylight flight to the target, then pounded buildings, installations, and dispersed aircraft.

The raid in the Lae area centered on the town of Malahang. The attack, in the face of slight antiaircraft opposition, was made by A-20s and Beaufighters.

'Gee-Up' for Jeeps: Plow Horses Now

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 10

American jeeps, the handyandies of the United States Army, are going to plow now.

The quarter-ton vehicles, which have been used to haul generals and even Presidents, hunt tanks and carry the wounded to hospitals, will be pressed into service in the spring plowing program in Britain to raise food for part of the American armed forces here. They already are being employed to clear thousands of acres of agricultural land.

Guadalcanal:

All Japanese Gone, U. S. General Reports

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commander of American troops on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, reported officially that "Guadalcanal has been taken completely and there is no longer any vestige of any Japanese organized forces on that island."

General Patch's advice was contained in a message to Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander of United States forces in the South Pacific.

Capt. Myles Browning, Admiral Halsey's chief of staff, announced that the last enemy resistance was overcome at 4:25 p. m. Tuesday.

The Japanese previously had evacuated an unknown number of high-ranking officers by destroyers and submarines, but there was no indication of a mass removal of troops.

"It was not a definite surrender" Captain Browning said. "Our flanking force closed the pincers on the enemy and a blot-out took place. There was no more space for the Japs to occupy."

There was no report here yet of the number of Japanese killed or captured or whether the survivors, trapped in the "blot-out" near Cape Esperance, had surrendered.

Considerable booty was said to have been taken, including much in the way of medical stores, but in this regard, too, there were no details.

"There is reason to believe the Japs were successful in moving out some of their people," Captain Browning said. "An interesting development in that respect is the strong indication that they made a deliberate effort to evacuate their senior officers when they perceived the situation was hopeless, leaving junior officers and men to take the rap."

Captain Browning stated that Japanese losses in the Solomons campaign from the time of the American landing last Aug. 7 through Feb. 9 were, unofficially, 30,000 to 50,000 men, including many thousands wiped out in their own landing operations.

Official reports said more than 1,100 enemy planes were actually observed to have been shot down. Seventy-two Japanese ships were sunk, and 11 probably sunk. The figure on plane losses excludes hundreds damaged and probably unable to reach home bases.

Admiral Halsey sent a message of congratulation to General Patch, who took command on Guadalcanal last month when the Marines withdrew.

RAF Over Reich:

Berlin Reports Little Damage

The Berlin Radio reported that British bombers bombed parts of Western Germany from a great height Tuesday night, but said damage was negligible. The broadcast was recorded here by Reuters.

British sources said the Royal Air Force operations in small force over Germany, probably armed reconnaissance, likely led to the German reports.

It was suggested that the RAF might also have been engaged in mine laying off the German coast but there was no operation of sufficient strength to warrant an early official statement that a large RAF bomber fleet was out.

Lorient Hard Hit:

Civilians Leaving Nazi U-Boat Base

Naval observers estimated that the capacity of the great German submarine base at Lorient, France, had been reduced 75 per cent by Allied aerial hammering, but they expressed the belief new bases were being built, and mentioned Marseille, on the French Mediterranean coast, as the possible site of a new and powerful U-boat home.

Evacuation of 45,000 persons from the old Port District of Marseille may mean, said observers, that Hitler intends to expand the submarine facilities there to provide a great base for pack attacks on Allied shipping in the Mediterranean.

The Germans, it was pointed out, must make some preparations against the loss of Tunisia, which would give Allied ships the advantage of aerial cover over convoys moving from Gibraltar to the Eastern Mediterranean. In this event, Hitler is expected to turn his "best weapon" against Mediterranean shipping—the submarine.

The new base at Marseille, it was said, probably would be patterned after the U-boat base at Lorient on the Atlantic coast of France.

Although the evacuation of civilians from Lorient is under way, observers said this does not mean the Germans plan to give up the base despite the terrific punishment it has been taking. It would be a difficult job to knock out the base completely since the submarine pens are under 12 feet of concrete and hard to find, they said.

While the bombing of Lorient's workshops has slowed servicing and the Germans are known to have diverted a large number of U-boats to other ports, they still are trying to keep a sizable fleet at Lorient, observers said.

In addition to the evacuation of all but necessary persons from Lorient, the Berlin Radio broadcast a Paris dispatch reporting that Brest and other French coastal towns "endangered by air raids" were to be evacuated by their civil populations shortly.

Burma:

Sagaing Attacked By British Bombers

A British communiqué said:

Last night, Feb. 9, RAF Wellington bombers attacked the jetty and railway sidings at the important enemy-occupied town of Sagaing, on the Irrawaddy River near Mandalay.

Many explosions followed the bombing and large fires were left burning.

Twice in the morning and once in the afternoon formations of Blenheims escorted by fighters raided Magyichaung, Japanese supply base on the southern end of the Mayu Peninsula.

A Tokyo dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio said that Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, commander of the Japanese forces that overran Malaya a year ago, had been promoted to the rank of General.

There have been reports that General Yamashita had been shifted to another command, but the Tokyo dispatch identified him as "supreme commander of forces in Malaya," indicating he still was there.

Poles Alarmed Over Soviet Frontier Aims

Continued from Page 1

down the River Bug just east of Lwow.

The frontier set up by the Russians in 1939 was established still further west, but the frontier now contemplated is approximately that of the old "Curzon Line," worked out at the end of the last war by the Allied Frontier Commission.

The Soviet attitude is that its claims to these territories have sound foundations not only from the viewpoint of Russia's security, but from the ethnological angle as well.

Moscow has recently reiterated its position as regards the three Baltic States, which, it contends, were reincorporated in Russia by fully constitutional means. It is, of course, true that many Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians deny this, and that these three States still have diplomatic representation at Washington and elsewhere.

Defensible Frontiers

The Soviets are seen here to be on solider ground in their insistence on the necessity of Russia having strategically defensible frontiers.

There is a general tendency in London today to acknowledge that if the Soviets hadn't been able to meet the first Nazi invasion thrust along the new western frontiers acquired in 1939 and 1940, the Nazis might have succeeded in seizing Moscow and pushing the Red Army right back to the Urals.

Thus the Soviets believe that they have a justifiable claim for territory which they are asking the Polish Government to concede, and they are believed to have indicated to Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, the Polish Premier, that they would be willing to envisage the absorption of East Prussia by Poland, on the basis of a transfer of populations.

Obviously the whole situation is now in a complete state of flux, and the picture when the war is over may be quite different from what it is now.

In Position of Victors

But for the moment the Soviets appear as the chief, not to say the sole, victors over the main Nazi armies.

For this reason many urge the opening of a second front on the western shores of the European continent without delay.

The opening of a second front in western Europe would give the Russians what they have always demanded of their western allies, and, second, it would enable the British and American armies to play a major part in the final defeat of Hitler's land forces and thus make it clear to all concerned that the terms of European settlement are a matter to be worked out by all the United Nations.

The disquieting feature of Soviet diplomacy at present is its emphasis on bilateral accords as opposed to confederations.

For example, Moscow is understood to have made it plain to the Czechs recently that completion of the proposed Polish-Czech Confederation would not be regarded in a friendly light by the Soviets until the Russo-Polish frontier problem has been settled satisfactorily.

Work Already Under Way

At the same time the Czechs and Russians are in process of negotiating a 20-year treaty of alliance and mutual assistance modeled on the Anglo-Soviet accord concluded in London last year.

Thus it is already evident that United Nations diplomats will be faced with prodigious problems as soon as peace comes to the continent. In fact, European Governments are already hard at work on these questions of frontiers and other similar matters.

Although a certain amount of secrecy as to detail is natural and even desirable, and although there is no need to conduct such delicate negotiations in the market place, it is felt here to be vitally important that public opinion in all the United Nations be acquainted with the broad facts and underlying trends.

Fifth of German Fighting Planes Sent to Tunisia

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Hitler has concentrated one fifth of Germany's fighter airplane strength in Tunisia, a Royal Air Force commentator said today, adding that this alone showed what a big job the Allies faced in throwing the Axis out of North Africa.

The number of planes in Tunisia was not disclosed, but the informant said the German fighter force was in addition to sizable German and Italian air strength built up in Sicily, Sardinia, and on the Italian mainland for supporting operations and as a precaution against invasion.

He agreed that so large a fleet of fighters in the small Tunisian war theater caused a traffic jam but he said the Germans had solved the problem somewhat by scattering planes at improvised landing fields.

The dispersal of German planes over so many fronts, the commentator said, was reflected particularly in Western Europe where only weak retaliatory stabs followed big RAF raids and on the Eastern Front where the Germans had lost a great number of transports. The pinch occasioned by losses on the Russian front, he said, had forced the Germans to convert bombers into transports.

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Nazis Building Defenses In Interior of Norway

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Feb. 10

Police under the pro-Axis Vidkun Quisling have confiscated the estates of three leaders of the Norwegian Christian front because they distributed the New Year's message of Norwegian Church Bishops protesting against Major Quisling's anti-church measures, reliable reports from Norway said.

Police also raided the publishing house, Ansgar, owned by the Norwegian Mission Union, on Jan. 22, and arrested the staff and mission head, Christian Svendsen, for sending the Bishops' message to its representatives.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Germans are building fortifications in the interior of Southern Norway in order to defend mountain passes if attacks should come from the south and southwest, reports from Norway said.

In support of coastal defenses, the reports said bunkers and gun emplacements were being constructed at Byklestigen and Setesdal, 70 miles north of Kristiansand, and at Flaathyl where the road runs from Haukeli down to Odda and Roeldal.

Meanwhile ski patrols constantly sweep the Hardangervidda region, guarding against the chance of air-borne troops or parachutists landing. Reliable reports also said the Germans had requisitioned houses at Baneheia outside Kristiansand, apparently for the military staff of southern Norway which heretofore had been stationed at Arendal.

Coast Restrictions

Information reaching the Office of War Information and private agencies in the United States has indicated for some time that the Germans are making extensive preparations to meet a United Nations invasion of Norway.

Construction of fortifications in the mountain passes of the interior apparently follows the building of gun emplacements and anti-landing barriers along the coast line.

The British Radio recently announced that as a result of defense measures in coastal areas the Germans had issued new restrictions on sea traffic off Norway. Norwegian civilians are now allowed to approach certain fortified areas only within a distance of 500 meters. Some waters are completely closed to traffic. Owners of rowboats have been warned that they will be shot at if they approach German fuel depots in certain regions. Beaches have been mined and in some places barricades have been erected.

The Norwegian Government in London has advised the OWI that Norwegians have been removed from a number of vital defense areas and others have been made to practice the evacuation of certain regions.

Quisling storm troopers, whose organization is called "Hird," are being trained in street fighting. All civilian Germans in Norway have been ordered to attend evening meetings in order to learn to handle weapons. They are being trained as a "military reserve" and have received instructions as to their duties in the event of Allied attack.

Nazis Jittery

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 10 (AP)—A dispatch from Tromsö, Norway, reported Feb. 9 that German and Norwegian police recently arrested a great many persons in Tromsö and surrounding districts and took them to a concentration camp near the town.

Some were released later, the dispatch said, but most of them still are interned. It is said no actual reasons were given for the arrests but pointed out that authorities are getting more nervous in the whole of Northern Norway.

Danes Roil Nazis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (ONA)—German indignation discloses widespread sympathy in Denmark for British air men, including those who bombed Copenhagen.

The German-controlled Friesland radio denounced the Danish press for treating a raid on the capital as "a grandiose scene, a subject for lyrical and dramatic journalism." The broadcast deplored the attitude of the newspaper Nationaltidende for carrying a picture of a gay crowd in an air-raid shelter, according to a report to the Office of War Information.

The Danish Nazi newspaper Faedrelandet, as quoted by the OWI, said that a crowd of Danish citizens stood outside a cemetery to pay tribute at the burial of two British fliers killed in a crash, and that a group of former Danish Army officers took up a collection to erect a monument to the aviators.

Flying Boat Load of 100 To Europe Is Predicted

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—A prediction that as many as 100 transoceanic air passengers would be the normal pay load for a flying boat in the postwar period was made Feb. 8 by Capt. R. O. D. Sullivan who recently concluded 100 trans-Atlantic crossings.

In an interview at the Marine Terminal of La Guardia Airport, Captain Sullivan, a Pan American Airways Clipper captain, said he believed the oceanic planes of the future would carry gross loads of 250,000 pounds as compared with the gross load capacity of 86,000 pounds of present planes.

He said he also expected that six round trips daily would be scheduled between New York and Europe after the war.

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Good Marksmanship in North Africa

This picture taken during a United States Air Force bomb attack on Sousse, strong Axis-held Mediterranean post in Tunisia shows direct hits on warehouses and terminals and a pierhead.

Gandhi Begins 21-Day Defiant Fast

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 10—Recent Indian Government announcements regarding food are part of a carefully considered long-term policy designed to restore public trading confidence, to outlaw profiteering, and to get trade back to a normal level. For some time past, India's food problem has occupied the center of the stage, completely overshadowing the Japanese bombings of Calcutta in public interest and shoving political issues to one side.

This has been in spite of the fact that the vast majority of India's millions, namely the cultivators, are, except in a few scarcity areas, enjoying improved economic conditions. Their fixed charges like land revenue remain constant and higher prices for their few requirements like cloth, oil, and implements are more than met by the proportion that has filtered down to them through higher prices for their produce.

But the seriousness of the problem in the cities with their high prices for food, queues outside black markets, and administrators who have not been fully aware of the potential dangers of the whole situation, cannot be minimized.

Artificial Shortage

As regards the cause, there is no question that the apparent shortage of food grains in India is mainly an artificial shortage. It is not due to the lack of 1,500,000 tons of Burma rice. It is not due, as the food member of the Government has again emphatically stated, to excessive exports abroad, mainly to Ceylon and Arabia. Exports have been reduced to a minimum and it must be remembered that India in normal times is a food-exporting country.

The principal cause of the trouble appears to be hoarding by producers, merchants, and consumers, all of whom are animated by somewhat different motives, though lack of confidence operates throughout. Producers have been tempted to hold on to a larger proportion of grain than usual; consumers above a certain income level have been tempted to build up reserves for the uncertain future, while there has been a considerable amount of unscrupulous profiteering in various quarters.

Government control of wheat prices without physical control of the stocks has proved a failure, the only result being that it encouraged growers to give their stocks to the underground.

The new policy is on entirely different lines. It includes the withdrawal of statutory maximum prices, increasing available supplies by wheat imports from abroad, and the establishment of Government purchasing agencies to buy all surpluses of major food grains, utilizing them to meet the needs of deficient areas and the defense forces.

Export Restrictions

No exports over provincial and state boundaries will be allowed, except for consignments sent by Government agencies. The Food Department has been able to secure shipping by an arrangement with the British Government for substantial imports of wheat during the next three months, covering the period until the next wheat harvest, which promises to be a large one.

Even if removal of control of the price of wheat results in an immediate rise, it is believed that these imports, combined with a rigid Government control movement and the distribution of internal surpluses of all major food grains, will soon bring down prices.

While distribution within each province or state will be left to the governments concerned, this correspondent was informed by a high authority that the extent of help from the center will be directly related to the efficiency of the distribution measures adopted.

It was pointed out that even the deficit provinces in most cases grow from 80 to 90 per cent of the food grains required and that unless full use is made of their own resources, they will not receive surplus supplies from other provinces.

[The British Information Service points out in a recent bulletin that 90 per cent of India's 389,000,000 inhabitants are rural dwellers, mostly small producers in villages remote from the stream of commerce and industrial life. Over three fourths of India's grain production never comes into any organized market in the Western sense, but is consumed locally.]

Full Use of Supplies

The idea is to insure the fullest possible use of supplies everywhere and supervision until they reach the final consumer. While the rationing of India's total population is neither necessary nor practicable, the rationing of essential foodstuffs undoubtedly will be applied to some extent in urban areas. It has been operating in Indore for some time, apparently on sound and successful lines. An official announcement has been made that it is proposed to introduce it in Bombay and other large towns in Bombay Province. Preliminary information for such a contingency is being collected in many other places.

The Food Department realizes that the success of the new measures must depend in a great degree on public understanding and co-operation. Therefore, it is proposed to launch a widespread campaign in which the national war front will participate. By means of lectures, advertisements, posters, and other forms of propaganda, it is intended to try to convince the cautious producer of the advisability of selling surplus grain before the influx into the market brings down prices and equally to convince the nervous consumer that hoarding is both unnecessary and antisocial. As for hoarders and would-be profiteers, they already have been warned by the Food member that drastic measures are contemplated against them, even amounting in extreme cases to confiscation without payment. Such penalties applied to a few big and particularly flagrant offenders probably would have an extremely salutary moral effect.

All India Watching Gandhi's New Fast

By the Associated Press

Bombay, Feb. 10

Even though this time Mohandas K. Gandhi is fasting for a limited period, the Government of India recognized the seriousness of its decision. It is his seventh major political fast.

Newspapers in India were advised to observe restraint in announcing the fast in order to avoid stirring undue excitement.

BOMBAY, Feb. 10 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi began a 21-day fast today in the Palace of the Aga Khan in Poona, after the Government of India refused to grant his unconditional release from confinement there.

The 73-year-old Gandhi announced that he would take only fruit juice and water during his fasting period.

The fast is a sequel to a long correspondence with the Marquis of Linlithgow, British Viceroy of India, in which Mr. Gandhi repudiated the suggestion that the All-India Congress was responsible for the killings, trainwrecking and property damage which have occurred since his detention.

The Viceroy, in one of his letters, urged Mr. Gandhi to abandon the fast "not only because of my own natural reluctance to see you wilfully risk your life, but because I regard the use of a fast for political purposes as a form of political blackmail for which there can be no moral justification."

The correspondence was published by the Government of India today with an accompanying statement that the Government informed Mr. Gandhi he would be released for the purpose and duration of the fast, and with him, any members of his Party who wished to accompany him.

"Mr. Gandhi," the statement added, "has expressed his readiness to abandon his intended fast if released, failing which he will fast in detention."

The Government statement said "it is now clear that only his unconditional release could prevent him from fasting. This the Government of India is not prepared to concede."

The Government, it declared, has no intention of allowing the fast to deflect its policy.

Mr. Gandhi was taken into custody last Aug. 9 after he instituted a new civil disobedience campaign against British rule.

Uniform U-Boat Tally Sought by Laborite

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Emanuel Shinwell, a Laborite member, proposed in the House of Commons today that the British and the United States navies use a uniform U-boat sinking tally system so that official statements would "not lead to confusion."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, sitting at the Government bench, replied quickly "We like to confuse the enemy."

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, promised that the entire U-boat situation would be covered in a report to Parliament, and asked that further questions await the statement.

More Rice Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Action by the Provincial and State Governments of India to provide facilities for increased production of rice to compensate for the approximate 1,400,000 tons formerly imported from Burma has been recommended by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

The Council recommended that the Governments provide facilities for irrigation in additional areas, distribute fertilizer at low cost, and induce rice cultivators to use areas released from other crops.

The 1941-42 rice crop of India is estimated at 25,567,000 long tons, an increase of about 15 per cent. Annual domestic consumption averages about 27,800,000 tons.

Australian Wheat

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Australian Trade Minister William James Scully believes Australia "could ship 100,000,000 bushels of wheat to India immediately," if Britain could provide the ships to carry it, the British Radio reported in a recent broadcast.

Dutch Churches Protest—Killings Go On

By Pieter V. Anen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Churches of the Netherlands recently protested in letters to Reichscommissar Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart and Gen. Friedrich Christiansen, commander of the occupation forces, against the increasing number of executions in Holland.

The answer was prompt. Immediately after receipt of the letters, 17 more Netherlanders were sentenced to capital punishment. Moreover, Dr. Seyss-Inquart in a radiocast declared he would not tolerate the existence of organizations which endangered the safety of territories in the rear of the German front.

A new Nazi wave of antireligious measures was initiated by a speech which Dr. Alfred Rosenberg made last December. In that speech, the Nazi philosopher declared that Naziism taught "absolute tolerance" toward all religious groups provided their activities were "not directed against Germanic moral feeling or against the existence of the German Reich." Curiously enough, this utterance was widely interpreted as the forerunner of Nazi concessions in religious matters. It was nothing of the sort.

Courage of Dutch

A court trial which was held at Arnhem, last January, provided the best example of the incompatability of Christian and Nazi ethics. Besides, it revealed strikingly the courage of the Netherlands religious leaders. Indicted were the Rev. F. H. P. van Kroon, a Roman Catholic priest of Renkum, and 12 Dutch workers. The workers, who had refused to join the National Socialist Labor Front, were unemployed and were accused of having accepted money and food from the clergyman who, for his part, was accused of collecting funds for assisting "recalcitrant elements."

The priest defended himself by testifying that he not only considered the collecting of money for needy workers a good purpose, but also that in doing so he had obeyed his Bishop's orders. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the workers were fined $5 each.

The Nazis have launched particularly violent attacks against Roman Catholic orders, institutions of learning, and hospitals. They took over the Maris Stella Hospital in Scheveningen, evicting priests, nurses, and patients, and requisitioned other institutions. The dislocation of religious bodies has reached such an extent that the Bishop of Hertogenbosch recently published an appeal in his diocese's weekly bulletin asking institutions and priests to send him their new addresses.

Clerical Subsidies Cut

In the Province of Limburg, no more clerical subsidies will be allowed for the time being because of the episcopate's hostile attitude toward the NSB (Dutch Nazi Party).

The Dutch Nazi Commissar for Limburg, Max Narchant d'Ansembourg, who abolished subsidies of a "sectarian" character, also has decreed that only the subsidies for the restoration and maintenance of "monumental churches" will be upheld, because the historic churches draw a large number of tourists to Limburg and thereby increase the revenue of the Province.

By the end of last November, confiscation of all church bells in the Netherlands was ordered. It was admitted that the bells were to be melted down for the German war industry, but the Nazi authorities promised that bells of outstanding historic value would be exempted. However, they were not to be left in their places for, according to the announcement, only one small bell was allowed to remain in every community to sound the air-raid alerts.

The measure caused so much unrest that Dr. Seyss-Inquart thought it advisable to justify the step in a public address. He defended the requisitioning as "a perfectly natural measure." Similar things, he said, had happened a thousand years ago. "Of course," he declared, "we take all copper and tin. When anyone wonders how I can do this, I answer: 'I am surprised that you did not offer the copper voluntarily to the German soldiers in order to keep Bolshevism from your frontiers."

Nazi Exploitation

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Aneta, Netherlands Indies news agency, has reported that Germany exploited the Netherlands financially and economically throughout 1943 by levying occupation charges far in excess of necessary amounts and by maintaining a constant flow of goods, capital, and labor from the conquered nation to Germany.

By April, 1942, the agency said in a review of last year, Germany had accumulated a debt admitted by the Nazis to be 500,000,000 guilders but estimated by private Netherlands sources at 750,000,000 guilders. [The guilder last was quoted in 1940 at 53 cents.]

That debt, Aneta said, was canceled, and the amount, representing goods supplied to Germany, was called a contribution toward occupation expenses.

"The increase in the national debt gives some indications of the burdens which have been imposed upon the people of the Netherlands," the review said. "Notwithstanding the fact that in the past year, in spite of the prevailing depression, taxation yielded twice as much as in 1939, the national debt has continued to increase by leaps and bounds.

"At the end of 1940 the consolidated debt was 3,588,000,000 guilders, at the end of 1941 it was 4,490,000,000 guilders—thanks to two semiforced loans of 500,000,000 guilders each—and at the end of 1942, according to a preliminary estimate, it was approximately 5,400,000,000 guilders. Last November, another semiforced loan of 1,000,000,000 guilders was imposed."

Aneta explained that when Germany requisitioned goods, the owner was compensated from the Netherlands treasury, the Germans paying nothing. Since Dutch tax income won't cover this cost, the treasury issues securities, thus increasing the national debt.

Germans Still Hunt Seyffardt Assassin

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 10

The German-controlled Hilversum radio admitted in a broadcast heard by the Aneta News Agency that the assassin of the Dutch Quislingist, Lieut. Gen. Hendrick A. Seyffardt, still was at large.

German occupation officials in the Netherlands have no clue to his identity, Aneta said the radiocast indicated.

General Seyffardt, the only Dutch General to go over to the Nazis when they invaded the Netherlands in 1940, was fatally shot Saturday.

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No Perfect Rationing; Public 'Buffaloes' OPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The perfect rationing technique is yet to be achieved in Washington.

Clothing buying hysteria this week in a number of large cities following Sunday's sudden shutdown on shoe sales indicates that mass fear of rationing among the people of the United States has not yet been fully coped with.

Thus far the Office of Price Administration has been buffaloed by "greedy" or "foresighted" consumers who get frightened every time a new rationing program is announced.

A month ago when Office of War Information Director Elmer Davis and Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard decided to take the housewife into their confidence and announced point rationing of canned goods in advance, critics said: "Why do they announce rationing so far ahead? Why don't they just clamp it down without advance notice so as not to allow people to stock up?

The Davis-Wickard reply was that in the case of the first point rationing program there was much educating of grocers to be done. It would be better for the housewife to be told about the program directly than to be gathering whispered rumors from her grocer. At the same time, the housewife was told she would have to have coupons removed from her rationing book for all cans she hoarded over five to a person.

Clamp-Down Method

In contrast, the clamp-down method was tried this week on shoes. Consumers couldn't buy shoes until Tuesday and then not without a coupon from ration Book 1, but instead they began taking their frenzy out on other articles of clothing.

If their Government could spring a surprise like this one on them, they argued, there was no telling where the ax might fall next. Rumors that clothing rationing was imminent spread rapidly.

For the last two days, OPA and WPB have been trying to correct the damage done. A joint statement by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman and Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, said flatly that there is no shortage of clothing and, therefore, no need of rationing at this time.

Merchants complained that the Nelson-Brown statement came too late. They said that the Office of Economic Stabilization, when announcing shoe rationing, should have stressed the fact that general supply of clothing is adequate, instead of letting the public jump to the conclusion that since there was one surprise announcement on rationing of an item of clothing, others could be expected to follow.

Best information in Washington today is that clothing rationing will probably start next summer with the issuance of war ration Book 3. War ration Book 2 is scheduled to be used for canned goods and meat. In case of a continued clothing run the meat program could be sidetracked for clothes or a stamp in war ration Book 1 could be designated for use for the purchase of coats or suits, the items most in demand.

Trying to Find Best Way

Other criticisms have been made of the shoe rationing program. By stating that the shoe situation might become worse, in which case the three-pair-a-year allotment would have to be reduced, the OPA encouraged people to use up their family's coupons as quickly as possible, instead of spreading their purchases over the ration period.

In the case of sugar, the government began with severe rationing in the hope of relaxing the quotas later. The ration has not been increased but thus far adequate stocks have been on hand to meet lend-lease and military requirements, while coffee and eastern gasoline rations have both had to be cut off from the first estimate.

At any rate, the variety of rationing techniques being tried out on the American people indicate that the OPA is still feeling its way on the best method of leading the American people into the lean war economy in store for the nation.

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Cellar-Attic Battle Waged In Stalingrad

Continued from Page 1

staff gathered in the huge drainage pipe to celebrate the anniversary of the day when Stalin honored the division with the Guards Banner.

The wreckage of streetcars told its own story. They stood on the tracks where the passengers left them on that terrible August day when the Germans dropped their first thousand bombloads. A woman's leather handbag, blistered by fire, lay between the wheels.

Nearby we picked up a large pamphlet in German, full of economic data on East Asia. A Cuban newspaperman showed a Chinese woman correspondent a silver cap badge with a sniper's bullet hole through the swastika in the center.

Some of the streets are still jammed with enemy transport wagons. There are some American Dodges with antelopes painted on them.

There are no nameplates left on the streets and it is understandable why both sides had to have guides during the battles. I was told that some parts of the city are unrecognizable even from the air because whole streets have disappeared.

A Russian correspondent who used to live in Stalingrad pointed uncertainly to what he thought was the Central Red Army Club. The Museum of Defense is recognizable by the headless statue of Stalin.

We tried to find the tourist hotel where the German radio reported there had been heavy fighting, but failed.

As far as eyes could reach in the brilliant winter sunshine and with the background of snow there is nothing but ruins.

The silence is so profound that we could hear the whirring of a movie camera a half block away. The cameraman had already filmed Marshal Paulus a couple of days ago. Now he took a shot at his captor, First Lieut. Defor Yelchenko, standing outside the department store which was the Field Marshal's headquarters.

The few remaining Germans mourned their vanished army. But the Russians play no mournful music for Stalingrad. Stalingrad was a tragic place in September when the city still had thousands of people. But today what we saw was a battlefield—and the wreckage which covered it is indeed the spoils of victory.

American Peep and German Rival

Associated Press from U. S. Army

A Volkswagen Visits U. S. Proving Ground

Side by side in the snow at the Army's Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground stand an American peep, left, and a German counterpart, the Volkswagen. The Volkswagen was intended to be a family car but it was converted to war use. The Army says the German machine's two-wheel drive carries it 30 miles an hour against the peep's 50 miles and that the peep's four-wheel drive takes it over difficult terrain where the Volkswagen gives up.

48-Hour Work Week Ordered To Boost War Production

Continued from Page 1

wage increases to 15 per cent. Farm elements are just as apt to resist a parity ceiling on prices, which Mr. Byrnes reaffirms.

While the Byrnes-Roosevelt formula appears to press equally hard on industrial workers and on farmers, a cushion is thrown to each. Workers still get premium pay for more than 40 hours a week, farmers are offered "incentive pay," the effect of which would be to hold down prices but make direct cash contributions from the Treasury. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, recently spoke of the need of $500,000,000 in such payments.

Includes All Employment

Explaining the scope of the 48-hour week order Deputy Manpower Commissioner Fowler V. Harper said it would apply to all employment in the specified areas, including retail stores, newspapers and even the employment of domestic servants. The latter are not covered by present laws requiring payment of time and a half for overtime in excess of 40 hours a week.

Mr. Harper and the WMC left unanswered the question of just how the order would affect the wages of servants as well as those of employees of service establishments nor covered by the overtime laws.

WMC headquarters said that while all employers should try to work up to the 48-hour week as soon as they could, the deadline for attaining it will not be reached until March 31 and employers who feel unable to operate on a 48-hour schedule may ask local WMC officials to make exceptions for them.

Most policy of this kind will be worked out by local WMC officials with national headquarters serving in the nature of the supreme court, they said. Mr. Harper promised the WMC would try to handle all questions on a "reasonable" basis.

Oil Most Essential

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Petroleum is considered "one of the most essential of war industries," the War Manpower Commissioner and the Petroleum Administrator declared here in a joint statement intended to halt loss of labor from oil companies to munitions plants.

Reports are reaching Washington from several places that petroleum workers "misunderstood WMC's recent statement about nondeferrable occupations," said the statement signed by Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman, and Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator.

Employees in the oil, natural gas and gasoline industries in vital occupations failed to report to work in some areas and sought employment in jobs they thought were listed as more essential by the WMC, the official said.

On the contrary petroleum has been designated as one of the most essential war industries, Mr. Ickes and Mr. McNutt said, and bulletins have been issued listing 179 classes of jobs in the petroleum and natural gas industry which are classed as essential activities.

Jobs Stabilized

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 10 (AP)—In a far-reaching move to utilize fully the manpower in Pacific Northwest war industries, the Area War Manpower Commission ordered jobs of thousands of civilian war workers in Oregon and Washington stabilized, effective last midnight.

The restrictive order provides that workers in 29 designated industries may switch jobs only if they have a certificate of availability from their employers, approved by their labor unions and filed with the United States Employment Service.

Text of OWI's Statement On 48-Hour Work Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Office of War Information issued the following statement on the President's order establishing a 48-hour work week:

"1. The purpose of Executive order is to make more manpower available as needed and to increase production. It is imperative that this be done in an orderly manner.

"2. Until further notice the Executive order and the following principles will apply to the following labor-shortage areas only:

"Bath, Maine; Bridgeport, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Springfield, Mass.; Waterbury, Conn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Somerville, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Elkton, Md.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Akron, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Sterling, Ill.; Brunswick, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Macon, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Panama City, Fla.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Wichita, Kan.; Beaumont, Texas; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Ogden, Utah; Las Vegas, Nev.; Portland, Ore.; San Diego, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.

"3. In those areas it applies to all employment.

"4. Those establishments in which the minimum work week is less than 48 hours are to stop recruiting at once unless they can go to a 48-hour week without need for releasing workers or, due to expansion or production schedule, still need more workers.

"5. They will go on a 48-hour week in such a manner as will assure orderly absorption of surplus workers by absorption or transfer within the employers' operations.

"6. No employer should prior to March 31 release workers for the purpose of attaining the 48-hour week. If by March 31, 1943, an employer has not attained a 48-hour week without the need for releasing workers for other employment, he will advise the area's representative of the War Manpower Commission of what number need be released to attain a 48-hour week. The employer will at that time present a proposed schedule for release of workers or for further absorption within his own plant in order to attain the 48-hour week. The area director will then authorize a proper schedule of release or absorption in terms of the local labor-market needs.

"7. In cases where employers have not attained a 48-hour week by March 31, 1943, due to shortage of materials or other special circumstances beyond their control, their cases will be reviewed at that time by the War Manpower Commission area representative and provision will be made for proper adjustments.

"8. This order is not intended to interfere with work schedules designed to utilize workers who on account of other activities or limitations are available for part-time work only."

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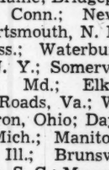

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Antitrust Trials Postponed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Justice Department announced today that the Federal District Court at Trenton, N. J., had issued an order adjourning the trial of an antitrust suit against General Electric Company, Corning Glass Works and several other manufacturers of electric lamps for the duration of the war.

The action, similar to that taken in other antitrust cases involving war producers, was based upon a certification by the Secretaries of War and Navy to Attorney General Biddle that continuance of the trial, which has been in recess since Aug. 13, "would seriously impair the war production of two of the principal defendants."

The order, issued by Judge Philip Forman, provides that the trial may be resumed whenever the Secretaries of War and Navy agree that it no longer will interfere with war production. The order stipulates that the defendants must notify the court of any changes in their contractual arrangements in the lamp industry during the time of adjournment.

The complaint was filed Jan. 27, 1941, and charged a combination to monopolize and restrain trade in the manufacture and sale of electric lamps. Trial was begun last June 22.

Named in the civil suit in addition to General Electric and Corning Glass Works were International General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, both of New York; American Blank Company, Corning, N. Y.; Empire Machine Company, Portland, Maine; Consolidated Electric Lamp Company, Danvers, Mass.; Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Salem, Mass.; Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation, Owensboro, Ky.; Chicago Miniature Lamp Works, Chicago, and Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., Newark, N. J.

Delays Deprecated

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (ONA)—Delays in abrogating the Vichy anti-Jewish legislation in French North Africa and in freeing interned refugees held there were criticized by Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, European Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, at a press conference in which he reported on a 19 months' tour of United Nations-held territory in Europe and Africa. He said the legislation had imposed great hardships on the North African Jews and that extensive relief measures were required.

'Little Steel' Pay Formula Faces Fight

Continued from Page 1

policy, even though the "Little Steel" formula is retained as a general yardstick.

In the Philadelphia case, for example, the Board explains that there are "unreasonable differences" between wages of the Philadelphia workers and those of comparable cities, constituting a "manifest injustice."

It is widely believed, but without direct evidence, that William H. Davis Chairman of the WLB worked in collaboration with Mr. Byrnes in picking the Steel formula line as the one to defend in the stand against inflation.

In any event, the WLB decision fell directly into the anti-inflation argument which Mr. Byrnes made last night. He generalized the situation, and declared the Administration would back the "Little Steel" formula in all industries.

This brought a forcible, though not expressed, challenge to Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis has specifically stated that when the miners' demands reach the WLB he will defy application of the "Little Steel" formula.

Normal 35-Hour Week

Miners, incidentally, work a normal 35-hour week and average $7 or $8 a day. The Government is trying to increase their week to 40 hours. None of the 32 separate "man-power shortage areas" now cited by Paul V. McNutt are in coal mine regions.

To wind up on the "Little Steel" formula angle, Administration leaders are anxiously watching the trade union skies today for reaction. Both Philip Murry C. I. O. head and William Green, A. F. of L. head have recently complained direct to President Roosevelt against the alleged inadequacy of the "Little Steel" formula.

The Administration hopes that by its promise to peg prices, halt cost of living advances and curb inflation, it can get their co-operation in a final trial of the formula.

If this is done it will isolate Mr. Lewis, and his mine workers.

The other big issue is the new 48-hour "anti-inflation" ruling.

Controversy about this has already started. How, it is asked, can it be called anti-inflationary to make substantially increased payments to workers? Will it not be just the reverse? The argument is that since employees will receive time-and-a-half for every hour worked over 40, addition of an extra eight hours will increase wages and hence add to potential purchasing power.

For workers under the Wage-Hours Act, who are working only 40 hours a week, the President's order will have the effect of a 30 per cent pay rise, it is said.

More to Spend

This will mean more money to be spent, it is argued, and tend to increase inflation rather than halt it.

The Administration's argument for the move is presented as follows:

Working eight extra hours greatly increases productivity. Production of extra consumers' goods, of course, is in itself a partial answer to inflation. Most durable-goods industries, including practically all war industries, are already working on a 48-hour schedule (absenteeism and the like actually cut the average to nearer 46 hours). Thus the increase now proposed will be primarily in the nondurable gods, service, and similar occupations.

A worker getting $1 an hour earns $40 in a 40-hour week. With the time-and-a-half overtime premium, he will get an extra $12 if he works 8 more hours, or $52 for 48 hours. Put in another way, he gets a $4 premium for lengthening his work week. It is only against this $4 bonus that the inflationary charge can be made, the Government argues.

Mr. Byrnes declared last night that his overtime premium was "not inflationary."

Amplifying the matter today, Government officials here variously argued increased goods production from a longer work week will more than counterbalance the "inflationary" feature of higher pay, that many nondurable goods industries are underpaid anyway and should be brought closer in standards to war industries, and that the manpower shortage in certain areas is so extreme as to justify the step anyway.

De Gaulle Urges Revival Of Democracy for French

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—A big advance toward the solution of the political problem in North Africa is seen here in specific proposals outlined by Gen. Charles de Gaulle for union of all Frenchmen on the basis of restoration of the laws of the French Republic.

General de Gaulle's declarations, made in an interview with the press here, are considered to contain some of the most significant statements he has yet issued. Three points in particular emerge:

1. For the first time, General de Gaulle has come out clearly and categorically for restoration of the French Republic. "In the minds of a very great majority of the French people," he said, "liberation signifies re-establishment of the Republic as well as driving the enemy from French territory."

Hitherto General de Gaulle's utterances on this subject have contained several professions of loyalty to French democracy but have avoided a specific pledge to restore a republican regime.

Choice by People

Even so, General de Gaulle made it plain that in speaking of re-establishing the Republic, he did not mean to lay down in advance the "sort of Republic that will be re-established—that is a matter which exclusively concerns the French people."

2. General de Gaulle has emphasized that union of the French people as well as, for that matter, unity between himself and Gen. Henri Giraud, could be achieved only on the basis of the three-point policy which he defined as: "Expulsion of the enemy, re-establishment of the laws of the republic, and triumph of the ideals for which the United Nations including France, are fighting."

Union in North Africa could be quickly established, he said, if the laws of the Republic were applied there—"I mean restoration of fundamental liberties, freedom of the press, personal liberty, liberty to hold meetings, and freedom of speech."

Advisory Council

3. If these laws and liberties of the Republic were applied in North Africa, General de Gaulle advocated as the next step toward unity the setting up of an advisory council. He declared that the Fighting French movement was fully prepared to accept authority of "a provisional central power" which he believed could be derived easily from such a national advisory council.

In suggesting the establishment of an advisory council, General de Gaulle pointed out that conseils généraux—local councils functioning under the laws of the Republic—were competent to decide on the general administration of Algeria.

The national advisory council he advocated should contain "representatives elected by the French people who still are free in various parts of the world." There should, he said, be "representatives of these conseils généraux, representatives of economic interests such as chambers of commerce and agriculture, elected representatives of financial delegations in North Africa and elsewhere, representatives of trade unions, and, finally, elected representatives of French persons living abroad."

Hopeful of Solution

General de Gaulle refused to go into further detail as to how such a council could be set up, on the grounds that he did not wish to prejudice the negotiations which were under way or contemplated with General Giraud on these matters. He emphasized that he was confident and hopeful of a satisfactory solution of the entire North African problem.

[This interpretation of General de Gaulle's viewpoint is considerably at variance with the Associated Press's original accounts of his remarks at his press conference. In these he was represented as characterizing the new French Governmnt in North Africa as "baseless and artificial" and as apparently being as far as ever from an accord with General Giraud on fundamental issues.]

The most important innovation which emerges from the declarations of General de Gaulle is seen here to be his willingness to place himself under the authority of a civilian central power derived from an elected national advisory council. In effect, General de Gaulle thereby accepts the ideas of a number of French and neutral observers here who for a considerable period of time have been strongly advocating the setting up of a civilian French authority to replace the present purely personal military leadership.

Solution Not Yet

The fact that General de Gaulle has put forward these proposals does not mean, of course, that the final solution is yet in sight.

In his interview, General de Gaulle, when asked whether General Giraud had a different plan for attaining French unity, replied that General Giraud believed the Fighting French organization should be submerged in the system at present erected in North Africa, a solution which General de Gaulle naturally rejects.

Nevertheless, General de Gaulle's interview is interpreted here as containing evidence of definite if slow progress toward at least a measure of French unity in the North African situation.

Vichy Denounced

General de Gaulle did not mince words in denouncing strongly Vichy and the illiberal character of the present administrative regime in North Africa, and his references to 15,000 cases of persons either in prison or being investigated by the authorities is an indication of the problems still to be solved.

But the tone of his interview as a whole appeared to indicate both that he himself has swung round to a more liberal attitude and greater readiness to endorse a French republic and democracy, and that at the same time, General Giraud also is evolving toward a more liberal political position where the necessary minimum unity will become possible.

[General de Gaulle's estimate that 15,000 persons were still held as political prisoners in North Africa was contradicted in effect today, according to the Associated Press, when British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gave the House of Commons figures indicating that only 5,500 persons were still in custody, and that not all these were held for political offenses.]

War Cross Awarded To Mikhailovitch

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 10

Gen. Charles de Gaulle of the Fighting French today awarded a croix de guerre with palms to Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, commander of Yugoslav nationalists who have been harassing German occupation armies.

The Fighting French leader in his citation called General Mikhailovitch a legendary hero who had helped prepare the final assault against the enemy.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Schéhérazade, Sinbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY?—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots and planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of battle against Nazi invaders.—M. Y.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Comedy about poor girl trying to marry rich man. Dull and unpleasant.—M.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE — Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste. — M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP to LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY — Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M. Y.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL.— Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult, Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MOKEY — Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery. —M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK — Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's— M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

© Walt Disney Productions

Joe Carioca

Making his debut in "Saludos Amigos."

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent and controversial spy thriller.— M. Y.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.— M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ— Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M.Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.— M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic, —M.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.

HERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet air aim.—M. Y.

SILK, BLOOD, AND SUN — Triangle drama about bullfighters. Arena cruelties not spared.—M.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to terial on fleet air arm.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical, in Technicolor.— M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

SUICIDE SQUADRON — Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.— M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. —M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TIME TO KILL — Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice in comedy melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUCK BUSTERS — Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

TWIN BEDS—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Naziism.—M. Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.— M. Y.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.— M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M. Y.

WHAT'S COOKIN'?—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON — Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER— Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics—M. Y.

Recent Releases

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures in the Pacific of a B-17 bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in cartoon and photography in which Donald Duck and Goofy go exploring in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by clichés and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE — Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.— M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LADY IN A JAM — Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY IS WAITING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actors's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performances as Poe distinguishes film which, though relating trip to Scotland to solve a murder. —M. Y.

tively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A.W.O.L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

NIGHTMARE—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGE—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertainingn, romantic comedy drama, Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE — Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.— M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

POWERS GIRL — Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences. —M. Y. C.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

REUNION IN FRANCE—Romantic melodrama in which pampered French girl responds to call of patriotism and helps flier escape.—M. Y.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again. —M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

SPENCER TRACY • KATHARINE HEPBURN

Coming in M-G-M's Exciting Hit!

Words you exclaim!

Keeper of the Flame

Initial Test Gives G. O. P. Lead in House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Aided by six Democrats and two minor party members, 197 Republicans took over voting control of the House yesterday on the first legislative roll call of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

They succeeded, 205 to 200, in retaining in the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill an amendment to stop the free mail privilege of government agencies July 1.

With Democratic ranks depleted by absentees, the House earlier 200 to 104 kept in the bill an amendment aimed at nullifying the Silver Purchase Acts of 1934 and 1939. Republicans voted almost solidly for the amendment, which would forbid the use of Treasury funds for the purchase of silver under these acts.

The 205 votes that retained the mail amendment included two minor party members, six Democrats and 197 Republicans. The 200 noes came from two Republicans, two minor party members and 196 Democrats. On this basis, the Republicans actually mustered one more vote than did the Democrats. There were 20 Democrats and 10 Republicans absent or not voting.

Before sending the bill to the Senate, the House also struck out an amendment to withhold the salary of William Pickens, Negro Treasury employee. Mr. Pickens was one of approximately 40 government workers whose loyalty to the American form of government had been questioned by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

A ban against paying Mr. Pickens, written into the measure tentatively Friday, was removed today 267 to 136. The voting, which crossed party lines, followed setting up of a five-man Appropriations Subcommittee to study charges of disloyalty against those Mr. Dies named and against any others subsequently accused.

The only slashes made in the bill were $1,000,000 from the Treasury's funds for control of foreign-owned property, $2,000,000 from its Customs Bureau, and $166,360 from postal accounting funds, a net reduction of $3,166,360. This left in the bill $899,116,495 for the Post Office, $299,724,465 for the Treasury.

Vast Employment Envisaged In Postwar Housing Boom

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 — That there is going to be a housing boom of magnificent proportions after this war which will all but lift the national economy by its own bootstraps is the optimistic statement released by L. M. Cassidy, Vice-President of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, today.

In the vast housing reservoir that must be refilled for normal civilian purposes in the years to come, Mr. Cassidy envisaged employment for millions of persons in the manufacture of rugs, curtains, appliances, furniture, household supplies and the hundreds of other items necessary to the maintenance of home owning families.

What is more, the corporation expert divorced his predictions from the customary "wishful thinking" of the times by saying that despite the uncertainties of the current period "certain definite signposts are in evidence upon which to base optimism for the future." These signposts he pointed to in the following order:

1. The so-called overhang of distressed housing that was with us at the start of the last depression has practically disappeared.

2. Vacancy ratios in practically every important market are at their lowest ebbs in 20 years.

3. Mortgage debts on all homes have been substantially reduced due to modernized financing to replace the old static type of mortgage.

As a result of these factors and others, Mr. Cassidy anticipated that the housing industry will emulate the postwar automobile in its breathtaking capacity to push up to high speeds from a standing start. Probably no industry has come as close to a complete stop as private housing, he said. This wartime shutdown is added to 10 years of less-than-normal depression year building. Which gives some idea of what Mr. Cassidy means when he predicts a wartime housing boom.

What will the average postwar home cost? About $5,000, according to the housing authority. He did not think it too optimistic to predict that good single-family houses will be available after the war in the $3,500 to $4,000 price range.

Our postwar housing will be low-cost housing. The size and cost of homes have been dropping for several years. New single-family homes in 1940 had an average value of $5,059 including land.

How will the postwar house differ from the house of the past?

The postwar building will have a much lower maintenance cost, Mr. Cassidy declared. It will have greater compactness so that four rooms will be the equivalent of six prewar rooms in usable space. Mr. Cassidy seriously questioned if it was possible to further reduce the size of houses any less than the four to six rooms of today, that is, with any hope of further reducing prices.

He also questioned whether prefabrication as it is now made to fit into the war housing picture will have much of a part to play in postwar building. Partial prefabrication . . . yes, he said. But he felt that the individual family generally would demand certain refinements in housing which cannot be obtained through prefabrication.

"Think it over . . . this home building industry is going to be a big one after the war. It is going to be a huge factor in taking up the unemployment slack when the boys come home. In short, we are fighting this war to preserve the American home. Our obligation as builders is to see that we deliver a better house after the war."

Grate Savings

Take care of those coal-fire grates. They are made of iron vital to the war effort.

Most important point, according to "musts" released by the Bureau of Plumbing and Heating Industries, is frequent removal of ashes from the ash pit. The pit is a storage chamber for air, not ashes, and unless there is sufficient air below the grate bars to cool them, they will warp or burn.

In other words, ashes should not be allowed to accumulate to the point where they touch the grates and thus obstruct the flow of air. Another important point is to prevent the formation of clinkers which are likely to lodge in the grates. Excessive clinker formation is usually due to incomplete or incorrect firing.

A common error in fire-tending alluded to by the Bureau is to use ashes to bank the fire at night. This practice is said to form excessive clinkers. Fire should be banked, not with dead ashes, but with fresh coal with dampers and drafts carefully adjusted for banking.

To remove clinkers without damage to the grates let the fire burn low and then break clinkers with poker so that they will pass through the grates or, better still, lift them through the fire door.

With proper care, the Bureau saw no reason why a boiler should not last as long as the house.

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The Home Forum

"This is life eternal"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ALL THE HISTORY of mankind there has never been so great a desire as there is now to know God and to find the true way of life.

Jesus pointed the way to the attainment of the real sense of life when he said (John 17:3), **"This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."** Jesus did not say, "This will be life eternal." He said, "This is life eternal." Jesus' concept of life was not that of separation and suffering, nor did it include the experience of death, for he raised the dead as well as healing the sick and sorrowing; in fact, he made it his business to eradicate the unhappiness which appeared so real to those about him.

He who was sent by the "only true God" knew Him as Life, Life that includes health, continuity, happiness, and fulfillment; hence he could eliminate beliefs which were not included in Life. We too today must know God as Life, infinite good, containing no element of discord, for this is to know the "only true God." We must wipe out the false gods of death, separation, poverty, and suffering. This is quite possible, for did not Jesus say (John 14:12), **"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also"?**

* * *

Christian Science brings to humanity the understanding that God is eternal, ever-present, harmonious Life, and that man, the image and likeness of God, is the expression of Life. Therefore man is not subject to the whims of fate, so called. Life is revealed in Christian Science not as a finite, futile existence outside the realm of our control, but as a beautiful, glorious, and ever-present fact, not limited merely to Galilean hills or ages past, but that which we can express and enjoy now, wherever we may be.

This was proved by a young sailor who had attended the Christian Science Sunday School. He took with him into the service his Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. When a shell struck the deck of his ship, he was within the radius where death is declared to be inevitable. Although he was rendered unconscious for a moment, he was otherwise uninjured, and was able to help in caring for the wounded. His understanding of God as Life, gained through his study of Christian Science, had protected him.

Man created by God, infinite Spirit, is unfettered by a finite condition known as a material body, with its beliefs of pleasure and pain, old age and death. These are the beliefs that have handicapped mankind throughout the ages; they represent the attempt of that which Paul speaks of as "the carnal mind" (Romans 8:7) to give expression to matter or a dream, while God, the eternal, is ever bidding us contemplate the realities of Life. Such contemplation breaks the dream of inharmony, and brings the understanding of man as expressing God's attributes, His qualities of joy, activity, love, health, and wholeness.

* * *

Life and its attributes are endless. Christ Jesus pointed the way for all mankind, and Christian Science has revealed in this age the full and complete meaning of his teachings.

Through Christian Science we learn that Life is law to its ideas. It teaches us how to throw off the false beliefs of finity and futility. In this Science we learn that what we admit into our thinking alone determines our happiness and length of days.

Mrs. Eddy states in Science and Health (p. 122), **"The evidence of the physical senses often reverses the real Science of being, and so creates a reign of discord,—assigning seeming power to sin, sickness, and death; but the great facts of Life, rightly understood, defeat this triad of errors, contradict their false witnesses, and reveal the kingdom of heaven,—the actual reign of harmony on earth."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

"A vida eterna é esta"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

EM TÔDA A HISTÓRIA da humanidade nunca houve tão grande desejo como agora de se conhecer a Deus e de se encontrar o verdadeiro caminho da vida.

Jesús indicou o caminho para se alcançar o sentido verdadeiro da vida quando disse (S. João 17:3), "A vida eterna é esta: que te conheçam, a ti só, por único Deus verdadeiro, e a Jesús Cristo, a quem enviaste." Jesús não disse, "A vida eterna será esta." Êle disse, "A vida eterna é esta." O conceito que Jesús tinha da vida não era o de separação ou sofrimento, nem incluía a experiência da morte, porquanto êle ressuscitava os mortos assim como reerguia os doentes e acabrunhados; êle, de fato, tomou a si a tarefa de exterminar a infelicidade que parecia ser tão verdadeira aos que o cercavam.

Aquele que fôra enviado pelo "único Deus verdadeiro" conhecia a Deus como Vida, Vida que inclue saúde, continuidade, felicidade e êxito; por isto êle podia eliminar as crenças que não estavam incluídas na Vida. Também nós, hoje em dia, temos de conhecer a Deus como Vida, o bem infinito, que não contém elemento de discórdia, porquanto isto é conhecer o "único Deus verdadeiro." Precisamos acabar com os falsos deuses da morte, da separação, da pobreza, e do sofrimento. Isto é perfeitamente possível, pois, porventura não disse Jesús (S. João 14:12), "Aquele que crê em mim também fará as obras que eu faço"?

* * *

A Ciência Cristã traz à humanidade a compreensão de que Deus é Vida eterna, sempre-presente, harmoniosa, e que o homem, a imagem e semelhança de Deus, é a expressão da Vida. O homem não está, portanto, sujeito aos assim chamados caprichos do destino. A Vida é revelada na Ciência Cristã não como uma existência finita e fútil, fora do alcance do nosso contrôlo, mas como um fato belo, glorioso e sempre-presente; ela não está limitada meramente às colinas da Galiléia ou a tempos idos, pois podemos expressá-la e desfrutá-la agora, onde quer que nos encontremos.

Isto foi provado por um jovem marinheiro que havia frequentado a Escola Dominical da Ciência Cristã. Êle, quando partiu a serviço, levou consigo a Bíblia e *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) por Mary Baker Eddy. Quando uma granada caíu no tombadilho do navio, êle estava dentro do perímetro onde, segundo se diz, a morte é inevitável. Embora ficasse desacordado por um momento, tinha, por outro lado, saído ileso, e foi capaz de ajudar a socorrer os feridos. A compreensão adquirida pelo estudo da Ciência Cristã, de que Deus é Vida, protegera-o.

O homem criado por Deus, Espírito infinito, não está peado por uma condição finita que se conhece como o corpo material, com suas crenças de prazer e dôr, idade avançada e morte. São estas as crenças que têm prejudicado a humanidade através dos tempos; representam a tentativa daquilo que Paulo diz ser "a mente da carne" (Romanos 8:7) que dá expressão à matéria ou ao sonho, enquanto que Deus, o eterno, manda sempre que contemplemos as realidades da Vida. Uma contemplação desta natureza desfaz o sonho de desharmonia e traz a compreensão de que o homem está a expressar os atributos de Deus, Suas qualidades de alegria, atividade, amor, saúde, e inteireza.

* * *

A Vida e seus atributos não têm fim. Cristo Jesús apontou o caminho para tôda a humanidade, e a Ciência Cristã revelou nesta época o inteiro e completo significado dos seus ensinamentos.

Pela Ciência Cristã aprendemos que a Vida é lei para as suas idéias. Ela nos mostra como lançar para fora as falsas crenças na finidade e futilidade. Nesta Ciência aprendemos que somente o que admitirmos nos nossos pensamentos determina nossa felicidade e os anos de nossa vida.

Mrs. Eddy declara em *Science and Health* (pg. 122), "A evidência dos sentidos físicos frequentemente inverte a verdadeira Ciência do ser, e cria assim um reino de discórdia,—atribuindo suposto poder ao pecado, à doença, e à morte; mas os grandes fatos da Vida, compreendidos corretamente, derrotam esta tríade de êrros, contradizem as suas falsas testemunhas e revelam o reino do céu,—o reino atual da harmonia na terra."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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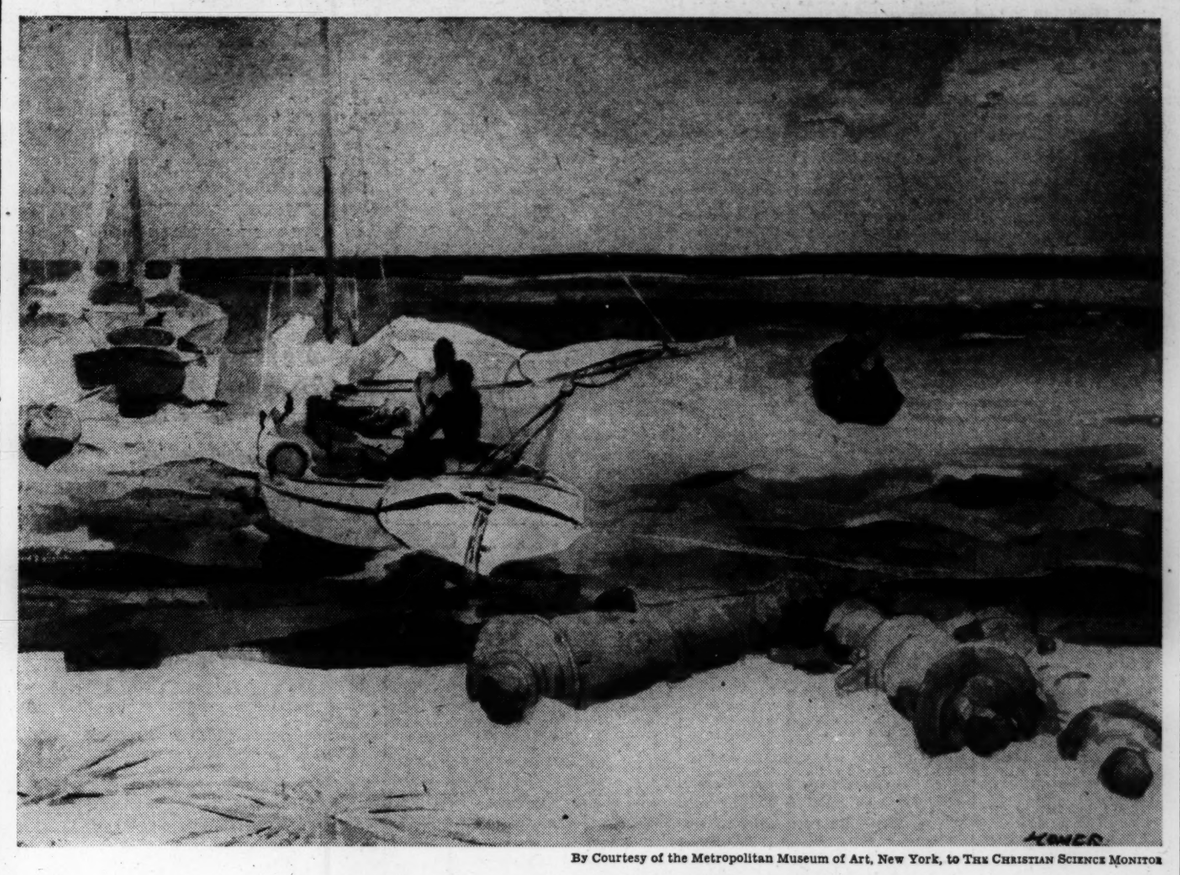

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NEAR FORT MONTAGU, NASSAU": *A Water Color by Winslow Homer*

ON A BRIEF VISIT to the Bahama Islands at the turn of the century, Winslow Homer painted a famous series of water colors. This scene near Fort Montagu at Nassau is one of several in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It is dated "Jan. 1, 1899." Another in the Metropolitan of a poinsettia bush flaring above a salmon-pink wall is not only dated "Dec. 31, 1898," but also below the date is written "Nassau." So if proof were needed, there can be no doubt that this watercolor, made on the following day, belongs to the Bahama series.

But the picture in itself tells much more. Homer's avowed intention was to reproduce what he saw exactly. The faithful recording of every detail makes it possible long after to recognize the place, the people, and even the day. For with artistic sincerity, he studied and painted his chosen theme. He distilled its rugged and enduring character, whether it be the rocky coast of Maine with its surging sea, the Adirondacks and the Province of Quebec with their impenetrable woods, or the remote Bahamas with its native scene.

A little sloop with its sails furled is moored near a white beach. Two black boys move about on its open deck, while a third approaches, sculling his small dory. Coming from the "out-islands," sailing across the open sea in their tiny craft, these intrepid islanders earned their living by "sponging" and fishing and brought their catch to Nassau to sell. They are the "spongers" with their familiar "sponge boats," an ever-present part of the shifting and fascinating panorama of the Nassau waterfront. Winslow Homer painted them again and again. The white boats and sails are in bright contrast with the glistening, blue water, painted swiftly and broadly with keen observation and vivid, telling accuracy.

The brown cannon, half buried in the sand, and the dark line of Hog Island across the narrow stretch of water make it evident that the artist was painting the Nassau shore at the eastern entrance to the harbor, hard by the old walls of Fort Montagu.

It is perhaps fitting that Homer, who painted the stormy, turbulent ocean and driving spray of the Maine coast, should have painted Nassau during lowering days in a sober but forceful aspect. These water colors reveal his vigorous interpretation of the sea with the elemental forces of wind and weather unleashed, as well as his interest in those who lived with the sea and met its challenge. Born in Boston and largely self-taught, he is truly an American painter, and one in whom we can take just pride.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

Moon Interlude

Nothing but moonlight
And shadow of trees,
A pattern of silver and silence
Deep as the night;
Nothing but these surround me.

There is no color here,
No spectrum to ponder;
No need to compare
White lilies with flame of a poppy,
In silvery air.

There is only this frosting of light
And yonder shadow that falls,
Soft as the eyelids of sleep,
Concealing a world made of walls.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

The Colorful Business of Nassau

THE MARKET SPREADS from the harbor front to Bay Street and is a most wonderful place. Here are fresh fruit for every season of the year: brown sapodillas and green sugar-apples, scarlet plums and yellow jujubes, tamarinds and mangoes, purple sea-grapes, shaddocks and limes. . . . The smaller fruit is piled in mounds and offered by smiling women, their heads wound about with bandanas, for so many pennies. The sugar-cane can be purchased by the foot or the yard and the coconuts quaffed at the standing. . . .

The Sponge Exchange, like the Market, covers an area from the harbor front to Bay Street. In this place the sponge brokers inspect the lots of sponges spread in great squares over the floor of the exchange and bid for them. For generations the sponge industry has been the chief one of the Colony; it is soaked in the romances of the colored people, and it has evolved a vocabulary of its own. . . .

The spongers sail from Nassau in their 5 to 30 ton vessels outfitted by sponge merchants for a voyage of four to six weeks. Arriving at the Mud, anchors are cast. The boats are sent out, each with a sculler and hooker. The latter crouches finally in the bow and looks down through the water-glass, which he has rested on the surface of the water. He sees a world abounding in moving things and in still objects. The purple and ochre sea-fans are waving and fishes of every hue are swimming by them. Marine flowers, ferns, and coral are scattered about. Conches are visible, and by them, embedded in the milky dust, are sponges. The sponger has let his pole descend until the hooks at the end have gripped the sponge. A twist, a tug, and the upward pulling commences. Presently, the dripping sponge is dropped into the boat, a heavy black mass. . . .

The sponging vessels come back into Nassau harbor laden to the gunwales. The open boats are towed behind, stringing out like young ducks following their mother.—From "Bahamian Lore," by ROBERT A. CURRY. (Privately printed.)

A Landfall That Changed the World

SUN SET UNDER a clear horizon about 5:30, every man in the fleet watching for a silhouette of land against its red disk; but no land was there. All hands were summoned as usual, and after they had said their evening prayers. . . . Columbus from the sterncastle made his men a little speech, reminding them of the grace Our Lord had shown them in conducting them so safely and prosperously with fair winds and a clear course, and in comforting them with signs of better things to come; and he urged the night watch to keep a particularly sharp lookout on the forecastle, reminding them that although he had given orders to do no night sailing after reaching a point 700 leagues from the Canaries, the great desire of all to see land had decided him to carry on that night. Hence all must make amends for this temerity by keeping a particularly good watch, and looking sharp for land; and to him who first sighted it he would then and there give a silk doublet, in addition to the annuity of 10,000 maravedis that the Sovereigns had promised. The gromet then sang his little ditty for changing the watch and turned the *ampolleta*, boatswain Chachu bellowed out the Castilian equivalent to "Watch below lay belo-o-w!" and the men took their stations with eyes well peeled. . . .

Common prudence would have made Columbus heave-to for the night, since shoals and rocks invisible by moonlight might lie ahead. *María's* pilot, Peralonso Niño, is said to have so advised him; but the Captain General felt that this was no time for common prudence. He had promised the men to turn back if land were not made within three days, and he intended to make all possible westing in this gale of wind. So the signal was made for *oeste!*

Any one who has come onto the land under sail at night from an uncertain position knows how tense the atmosphere aboard ship can be. And this night of October 11-12 was one big with destiny for the human race, the most momentous ever experienced aboard any ship in any sea. Some of the boys doubtless slept, but nobody else. . . .

On speed the three ships, *Pinta* in the lead, their sails silver in the moonlight. A brave trade wind is blowing and the caravels are rolling, plunging, and throwing spray as they cut down the last invisible barrier between the Old World and the New. Only a few moments now, and an era that began in remotest antiquity will end.

Rodrigo de Triana, lookout on *Pinta's* forecastle, sees something like a white sand cliff gleaming in the moonlight on the western horizon, then another, and a dark line of land connecting them. *"Tierra! tierra!"* he shouts, and this time land it is.

Martin Alonso Pinzón, after a quick verification, causes a lombard already loaded and primed to be fired as the agreed signal, and shortens sail in order to wait for the flagship. As soon as *Santa María* approached . . . Columbus called out, "Señor Martín Alonso, you have found land!" and Pinzón replied, "Sir, my reward is not lost," and Columbus called back, "I give you five thousand maravedis as a present!"—From "Admiral of the Ocean Sea, a Life of Christopher Columbus," by SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Key West Morning

A green horizon held the coming day;
The lucent waves spilled westward with the sun;
And dawn's soft colors washed the bright'ning sky—
Hibiscus flowered where the pink had run.

BARBARA WILSON

New Poetry of Spanish America

WITHOUT ASSUMING the role of an augur, it is permissible to point out a new movement which is encouraging for the future of Spanish-American poetry. This is the emergence in the last few years of a highly original genre: Negro verse. That is to say, poetry on Negro themes, using Negro rhythms, and composed by members of both the African and the European races. One critic has divided this rich field into poems of evocation, satires, cradle songs, vendor's cries, dances, elegies, and social poems, all of which have one uniting link—a "beat" which makes them suitable to the dance. Technically Negro poetry abandons the syllabic principle of Spanish versification; musical effects are based entirely on rhythm, and enhanced by alliteration, parallelism, onomatopoeia, internal rhyme, endless repetition of vowel sounds, and even instrumental devices reminiscent of Vachel Lindsay's "Congo."—From "The Epic of Latin American Literature," by ARTURO TORRES-RIOSECO. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Gullah As She Are Spoke

YOU MOVE from the hotel, where you are staying, to a century-and-a-half old house near the Battery which, the booklet says, "accommodates a few guests." There you dine off priceless colonial mahogany (waxed and rubbed). Silver, equally old and priceless, graces the generous mahogany buffet, companion-piece to the table, and every morsel of fragile china has its history.

Across the flagstoned courtyard are the old brick slave-quarters and coach-house, and the kitchen used in slavery times. You visualize red bandannas, hear singing and laughter, and imagine steaming dishes being carried in on immense silver trays. You sleep in a mahogany four-poster with a tester, a hand-woven bedspread of rare design, and bed-quilts that would do credit to a museum. The bed is almost square, and high off the floor. There is a feather mattress and enormous pillows.

From your window you see in the moonlight a hushed picture—of magnolias, azalea hedges, and poinsettias in full bloom. Far out in the bay tiny lights twinkle—Fort Sumter, a tramp steamer anchored, a light buoy, a belated tug. A mockingbird calls. You sink contentedly into your feather-bed.

* * *

In the morning, you are awakened by an unfamiliar cry. A stentorian voice is yelling: "Rah—rah—rah!" From the window you see a Negro, rolling a wheelbarrow with something in it which is covered with a gunny sack. Servants appear mysteriously from back gates to investigate the merits of whatever it is he has. You give it up.

At breakfast of hominy and herring (Charleston breakfasts are a fixed custom), you learn that he is a "Gullah," who is selling "raw" shrimp. You do not know what a Gullah is, but it will wait. There are others going past. An old Negro in a rickety wagon drives slowly by, singing in a clear, rhythmic voice:

"Is I got honey? Yes, I'se got honey. Is I got strained honey? Yes, I'se got strained honey. Is I got honey in the comb? Yes, I'se got honey in the comb, too."

Another Negro singsonging: "A-p-p-l-e-s, got dem," strings out his cry so that in front of your door it is "apples" and before the next one it is (ambiguously) "got dem, got dem, got dem." Buxom Negro women, skillfully balancing huge baskets on their heads, appear at the back door, asking:

"Vegetubbles? Vegetubbles?"

* * *

Inquiry reveals that the "Gullah," spoken by the Charleston Negroes, is a dialect heard nowhere else but on the coast of South Carolina. The Gullah Negroes in and around Charleston are thought to have been originally from a tribe of the West Coast of Africa. Brought to the plantations along the coast of South Carolina in colonial days, they infected the other Negroes with their dialectal peculiarities so that, in time, all the slaves on the plantations of the low country (Charleston, Buford, Georgetown) were talking Gullah.

It is a dialect characterized by homely phrases, by interesting oddities and peculiarities. By making short cuts with the language, a glossary of seventeen hundred words serves the purpose of at least five thousand English words. Yet grotesque, difficult, and unnecessary words are often interpolated, and there is an entire disregard for singular and plural numbers and genders, one gender sufficing for three.

The sounds uh, e, um and a seem to form the basis of the language. B is almost always used for v and finals are often dropped—"teet" and "mout" serving for teeth and mouth. On the coast a dugout canoe is called a "trees-me-guva"; "mek ace" means make haste, "done doneum" means finished the job; "eleso," unless or either; "exwance," advance. "Uh tell 'em" means I tell or told him, her or them. "Dem tek off dem shoesh" means he, she or they took off their shoes. "Uh bin t'ru da t'ing from Rebus *spang* to Rebelashun" is interpreted: "I have read the Bible from Genesis to Revelation."

* * *

On some of the sea islands and parts of inland islands, Gullah is said to be still spoken in its native purity; and on Edisto Island, known for a peculiar provincialism as well as for its gentility, hospitality, and fine Sea Island cotton, it seems that, before the Civil War, the sons of wealthy planters, thrown daily with their slaves in hunting and fishing, quite naturally adopted their picturesque speech and its use became a habit.

Even now telling "Gullah" stories is a favorite indoor sport in Charleston—but one must be born with the sand of the low country in his shoes to become an adept.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Why Do Girls Leave Washington? ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Perhaps that is not a fair question. The fact is that most of them don't leave. They may get fed up with the hall bedroom they live in, standing in line to get something to eat, crowded busses and the lack of social life, but the vast majority of girls who have come here to take war jobs are going to stick it out for the duration.

They consider that working in a war office in Washington is as important a contribution as they can make toward winning the war—even if it sometimes seems to mean sitting around for days with nothing to do.

Just the same, some girls do go home, but not until the Government knows why and tries its best to dissuade them.

The Government now has a regular system of "exit interviews" by which it tries to determine the innermost thoughts of the girl—or man—who comes in to a chief and says, "I'm quitting."

It takes quite a while for the Government to get its figures together, but the last report, covering the month of November, 1942, showed that about one employee in five interviewed during the month remained in his or her agency instead of leaving.

Reasons for "I'm Quitting"

Those who quit did so chiefly for these reasons: To enter the military service; for better paying jobs elsewhere; on account of poor health, or for the lack of promotional prospects.

It is significant that there was a sharp increase in the number of persons quitting their Government jobs to take care of children or tend to other domestic responsibilities. Government officials have been talking for months about the necessity of a day-care program for children of working mothers, yet have made no adequate provision right here in the nation's capital where women workers are badly needed.

Homesickness is way down on the list of reasons why girls leave Washington. Ranking above it are "to finish my education," "work of too low level," "more useful to the war effort elsewhere," "don't like the locality," and "living costs too high in Washington."

Despite the wave of war marriages, only 107 have quit their jobs during November to get married, which means that many of the "Government gals" are marrying into the armed forces and keeping on with their jobs in order to support themselves and keep their thoughts occupied when their husbands are away.

Only one person complained of lack of recreational and social facilities; 10 of night work; 20 of housing facilities and eight of insufficient work.

Transfer of Personnel

The "insufficient work" complaint is an easy one for Government "exit interviewers" to adjust because the Civil Service Commission has a division whose business it is to transfer Government employees who feel they are not contribuing as much as they could to the war effort. If they apply for a transfer, the Commission will send an investigator around to see what is behind the idleness in that division. If there is no work, the personnel is transferred.

Only in the War and Navy Departments is hoarding of stenographers and other workers winked at. Here, it is explained, a big job may come along in a hurry—such as getting equipment ready for a new invasion force—and the military couldn't wait to accumulate the necessary stenographers.

"There is a reluctance to transfer workers out of the War and Navy Departments," explained a Civil Service official. "Some day they will be needed there and it doesn't seem sensible to drag an experienced person out and have to put another in her place in a few weeks."

Making the Best of It

With workers pouring into Washington the way they have been in recent months, it is no wonder that some agencies have accumulated too many employees and others not enough, said the Civil Service spokesman. Everything is still not in "apple pie order," but in the last few months the Commission has transferred 55,000 workers presumably to more satisfactory jobs.

When the Office of Defense Transportation ruled that no Government clerk could ride the train home for Christmas, it was predicted that thousands of Government clerks would throw up their jobs and go home anyway, knowing they could always get work some place else.

While the December report is not ready yet, no such exodus developed. One factor was the pay raise, accompanied by longer hours, which President Roosevelt ordered for the entire Federal establishment shortly before Christmas.

Even though Washington isn't what it once was in spaciousness and leisureliness, most "Government gals" are making the best of it like good soldiers and many are really enjoying their terms of service here.

The Country Speaks: Texas

A Native Returns (III) ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

San Antonio, Texas

While farm lands lie fallow awaiting the plow for the next crop, Texas is giving attention to politics and football, taking both seriously.

It puts politics first, the discussion soon getting around to the fourth term. In preparation for active campaigning next year, Democratic leaders are beginning the spade work to try to bring harmony to the Party, split between the New Deal and the conservatives, whom the supporters of President Roosevelt see as belonging to the "horse-and-buggy age" of the Andrew Jackson theories of government.

Alongside these hard-and-fast New Dealers and dyed-in-the-wool conservative Democrats is an unorganized group, potentially strong enough to hold the balance of power if brought together under competent leadership, which looms big in the picture. To them, Democracy is mostly traditional. Like the sugar planters of Louisiana, they see eye to eye with the liberal Republicans on many issues of national import. In some counties, of which Bexar is one, they have elected Republicans to office. To them "Republican" and "Democrat" mean little, although they say, out of self-respect and community standing, they are Democrats, forgetting it when they vote, if the Republican candidate suits them better than the Democratic offering.

A survey of counties in this area indicated that at least half a dozen of them will go Republican in the next national election if they have a chance. This "chance" will hinge, not only in these six counties, but in numerous others, on who heads the Republican ticket. A veteran political observer here who is editor of an influential daily newspaper and who knows his Texas confirmed this. This is the way he summarized the situation:

"Roosevelt can beat Dewey; Willkie could carry the State over Roosevelt."

The same view was voiced by students of politics all the way from Houston, in Southeast Texas, to Dallas, in North Texas; from St. Louis to Red River. Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio would, it was added, serve to bring the distant Democrats together, "if anything could accomplish this."

What is feared by fourth-term opponents—and looked forward to hopefully by New Dealers—is a repetition of the Leonard Wood-Governor Lowden Chicago deadlock in 1920 and a picking by Republican leaders of a compromise candidate sans color, sans comprehension of the problems that loom big in the years ahead, sans acknowledged national leadership. It was emphasized everywhere that this is no time for such a maneuver if the Republican Party hopes to defeat the most powerful political organization ever built up in the United States.

The consensus everywhere is that 1944 will be a Republican year if the men who guide the destinies of the Party put aside personal ambition and get together on a candidate of real presidential stature—the acknowledged strongest.

Hurdles now appearing difficult to negotiate seem to stand today in the way of this. Not the least of these is the control which Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio holds over the Republican organization in the South. Analysis of the vote for Chairman of the Republican National Committee in St. Louis, Mo., on Dec. 8 last, when Harrison E. Spangler of Iowa was elected as the compromise choice, has been widespread in Texas, Oklahoma, and the Border States. While Mr. Spangler is not regarded in this territory as a President-maker of the old-school type of Mark Hanna, his selection on the third ballot over Werner W. Schroeder, backed by Senator Taft and the Chicago Tribune, is seen as indicative of a sense of urgency among men like Joseph W. Martin, Jr., retiring Chairman; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and other right-wing Republicans to liberalize their Party and not risk defeat through Old-Guard intransigency.

Opinion everywhere was that both the Republican and Democratic national conventions next year will be veritable Donnybrooks, with Republican preconvention forces split into many parts, each backing their own candidate. In some quarters here the view was held that Thomas E. Dewey, newly-elected Republican Governor of New York, was "the man to watch." It is, perhaps, worth repeating that the consensus is that Governor Dewey would have to rely on northern and western Republicans for support and that, since he could not split the Solid South, the Republican chance of beating the powerful New Deal political organization is remotely slim.

It all came back to Mr. Willkie. It was stressed that in his 1940 campaign he made many political mistakes, but in the face of them got the biggest vote any defeated candidate for the Presidency ever received; that he, while still making some mistakes, has "grown a lot"; and as he has grown in mental stature, "he has grown with the people." This "growth" was seen especially in his win-the-war stand, in his policy of international co-operation to rebuild the world on a safe and sane foundation of peace, in belief in his absolute patriotism, honesty, and fearlessness and, finally, in the belief that his fiscal policy was sound and would be for the good of the nation in a period of economic stress that will make the heritage President Hoover received from President Coolidge a thing of minor significance.

This should not be interpreted to mean that Mr. Willkie has been "sold" to the Southwest and the South, but that he looms biggest there among the present presidential runners-up.

Pro-British sentiment is strong there, especially in the Deep South, and there are important elements in society which do not see eye to eye with him on the British Empire, especially in connection with India. These same elements disagree more vehemently with Mr. Willkie's expressed views on racial questions, especially with regard to the Negro. His friends in the South and Southwest have replied that, in discussing these subjects, Mr. Willkie has not always made himself perfectly clear. In many quarters little difference is seen between his views of the racial question and those of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. These views are not popular in these states. They cut directly across opinion, especially that of the women, whose influence is tremendously strong.

These women and their men come from purely American stock. They constitute society; they are home-folk, and home is the center of family and social life. Its influence radiates in every direction. They can split the South for Mr. Willkie; they can line up the tradition of the Democratic states south of the Mason-Dixon line for a fourth term. They constitute the factor which will determine the way these states go on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1944.

Text of 48-Hour Work Week Order

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's executive order establishing a minimum 48-hour work week follows:

Establishing a minimum wartime work week of 48 hours:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, as President of the United States, and in order to meet the manpower requirements of our armed forces and our expanding production program by a fuller utilization of our available manpower, it is hereby ordered:

1. For the duration of the war, no plant, factory or other place of employment shall be deemed to be making the most effective utilization of its manpower if the minimum work week therein is less than 48 hours per week.

2. All departments and agencies of the Federal Government shall require their contractors to comply with the minimum work week prescribed in this order and with policies, directives, and regulations prescribed hereunder, and shall promptly take such action as may be necessary for that purpose.

3. The chairman of the War Manpower Commission shall determine all questions of interpretation and application arising under this order and shall formulate and issue such policies, directives and regulations as he determines to be necessary to carry out this order and to effectuate its purposes. The chairman of the War Manpower Commission is authorized to establish a minimum work week greater or less than that established in Section 1 of this order or take other action with respect to any case or type of case in which he determines that such different minimum work week or other action would more effectively contribute to the war effort and promote the purposes of this order.

4. All departments and agencies of the Federal Government shall comply with such policies, directives and regulations as the chairman of the War Manpower Commission shall prescribe pursuant to this order, and shall so utilize their facilities, services, and personnel, and take such action under authority vested in them by law, as the chairman determines to be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this order and promote compliance with its provisions.

5. Nothing in this order shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with any Federal, state or local law limiting hours of work or with the provisions of any individual or collective bargaining agreement with respect to rates of pay for hours worked in excess of the agreed or customary work week, nor shall this order be construed as suspending or modifying any provision of the fair labor standards act (Act of June 25, 1938; 52 Stat. 1069; 29 U. S. C. 201 et seq.) or any other Federal, state or local law relating to the payment of wages or overtime.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The White House,
Feb. 9, 1943

Full Text of Byrnes' Address on War Production

Nation warned it must tighten its belt despite enormous increase in income.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The text of Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes' radio address last night follows:

"I have little patience with those who tell us that the American people are not ready to meet the requirements of total war. The day when it could be said that our own people were only ankle-deep in the war is long past. The American people—in the armed forces, in the factories, on the farms, in the mines, everywhere—are eager to do their part to win a people's war and a people's peace. They await only the opportunity to work, to fight, and when need be to die in freedom's cause.

"There is considerable, and not wholly unwarranted, optimism about our present military situation, particularly compared with what it was up to a few months ago. There is danger, however, that we may not fully appreciate the terrible stresses and strains upon our accustomed habits of living that we must be prepared to undergo during the coming year.

"Our optimism will be justified only by our ability and willingness to accept the burdens and deprivations which will be required of all of us to carry through our war plans for 1943.

"Those plans call for a very substantial increase in our war production over last year's record-breaking goals. They require at the same time the enlistment of additional millions into our armed forces. They contemplate, within a measurable period of time, the invasion of Europe, one of the greatest military operations ever planned in history — a military campaign, which no matter how successfully and brilliantly executed, will involve casualties such as this nation has never before endured.

Flow of Supplies

"Supplies, in unprecedented volume, must flow constantly, and with consummate timing, over carefully guarded supply lines to the battlefronts. We must also pool our supplies with those of the experienced and well-trained troops of Britain and our other allies who will form a part of the invading armies and gladly share the burden of fighting and dying. We must continue our support of our gallant Russian allies, who, having withstood two all-out onslaughts of the Nazis' total might, are now driving the Nazis whimpering back toward a disillusioned Germany.

"We must speed more help to our Chinese allies whose indomitable resistance constantly wears down the fighting strength of the Japanese military machine and holds for us the roads to Tokyo. We must also share our food with the peoples in free and liberated countries who are helping us to beat back our treacherous and still powerful enemies.

"It will require the fullest mobilization of our manpower and our resources to carry out these war plans for 1943. It will require the wholehearted co-operation of agriculture, labor, and industry to carry out these plans with the self-restraint and self-discipline necessary to avoid inflation and to preserve our system of free labor and free enterprise.

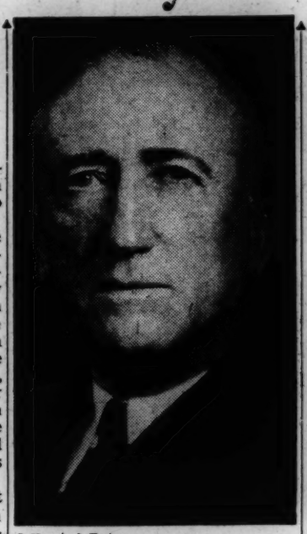
"In the years before the war, we were struggling to improve the standard of living of the mass of our people. After the war is over, this struggle of man to better himself will continue. But we must face the fact that there is no way that we can hope to improve or even to sustain our customary standards of living during the coming war year. We shall be able to retain for our consumers' needs at home only a fraction of our total production.

"Although we shall not have to endure the shame of poverty amid plenty that we did in 1932, we shall in fact have little more goods to use or consume at home than we did at the depth of the depression. We must all prepare to adopt for the duration a Spartan standard of living and to take patriotic pride in it. There is no way of giving any one group of our people a substantial additional part of the nation's goods or income without hurting all the rest of us.

Fair Balance

"Despite the rises in wages and prices which have thus far occurred, we have been able to maintain a fair balance between various producers and workers. There are inequities in the wages paid in every industry and in every factory. This has always been true. We cannot hope while fighting a total war to eliminate all the real or fancied inequalities of men. Our task is to see that the present balance does not change for the worse and that those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder are not ground down below the margin of subsistence.

"In considering the ability of the wage earner to meet the increased cost of living, we cannot look simply at the basic hourly wage rates, even though such rates have risen far in excess of the increased cost of living. Men are working more than 40 hours per week. For the hours over 40, they are paid time and one half. The average weekly earnings of all factory workers (that is, the amount the worker takes home in his pay envelope) have increased more than 40 per cent since January, 1941, and more than 60 per cent since September, 1939.



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James F. Byrnes
Director, Economic Stabilization Board

"Millions formerly unemployed, or on relief and WPA, now have full-time jobs. Millions more who formerly worked two or three days per week are now earning overtime pay. Other millions who formerly worked in low-paid occupations have been trained to become skilled mechanics at higher wages. Where a year ago one pay envelope came into the home on pay day, now two and sometimes three are received. The family requires no more shelter, little more food, and little more clothes, but the income of the family is far in excess of any increase in the cost of living to the family.

"Taking into account the rise of living costs—which must and shall be halted—the actual weekly purchasing power of the average industrial worker is still 36 per cent more than it was in September, 1939.

"In other words, the American industrial worker and his family today enjoy the highest purchasing power that has ever existed in this or any other country. If we preserve and protect this purchasing power, it will constitute the basis of an unparalleled prosperity for American workers in the post-war period.

"Rising prices will, on the other hand, destroy this purchasing power. A frantic race between rising wages and rising prices, far from helping labor, will only ruin and degrade the worker and his family, depriving them of all the gains they have so painfully built up over the years.

Farm Prosperity

"The position of the farmers is equally favorable. The relation of farm costs to farm income is the most favorable ever attained in our history. Between 1939 and 1942 total costs of farm production increased by 38 per cent; and farm production increased by 20 per cent. During the same period farm prices rose on the average of 71 per cent. Since 1939 unit farm prices have increased almost as much as five times unit farm costs. As a result of this extremely favorable relationship of costs to prices, the net farm income after all costs in 1942, stood at the highest level in our history, one billion dollars above the peak earned during the inflationary year 1919.

"In a year of total war, we cannot iron out all the inequalities in the wage structure nor remove all the imperfections, real or fancied, in the farm parity formula. Certainly it would not be in the real interest of the farmers to introduce any change in this formula which would give him a temporary and illusory advantage during the war and which would, if applied year in and year out, actually reduce parity prices to the farmer.

"The Stabilization Act of Oct. 2, 1942, contains the most significant and beneficial legislation enacted for the farmer since the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It proceeds on the principle recommended by the President in his message of Sept. 7, 1942, that there should be 'a floor under prices of farm products, in order to maintain stability in the farm market for a reasonable future time' after the war. It provides a guaranty to the farmer of 85 to 90 per cent of parity prices on basic crops during the war and for at least two crop years after the first day of January following the formal declaration of the termination of the war. That is a real effort to protect the farmer against post-war deflation. But the effort will fail if we cannot prevent runaway inflation.

Successful Effort

"Our struggle against rising prices during this war has thus far been successful as compared with World War I. October, 1942, was the thirty-eighth month of the present war. In those 38 months, wholesale prices have risen 33.3 per cent. In the same period during the last war wholesale prices rose 83.5 per cent. Between August, 1939, and October, 1942, the cost of living rose 20.7 per cent; in the comparable period of the last war the cost of living went up 32.2 per cent.

"The situation today in many respects is potentially more dangerous than it was during the last war. In the last war we were obliged at the peak to devote only slightly more than a quarter of our output to war, while today we are already putting nearly a half of our output into war effort.

"We must not refuse to face the very real dangers in the present situation and especially the threat of creeping inflation. Between May, 1942, when the general price ceilings were imposed, and Dec. 15, 1942, the cost of food rose 9.1 per cent, but because rents and other items did not increase so much, the cost of living rose only 3.8 per cent.

"With certain foods very scarce and the price of others very high, it is natural that the average housewife should feel that the cost of living has risen even higher than these figures would indicate. But it has risen and this creeping inflation must not be allowed to continue and to nullify all the progress we have made.

"Higher prices and higher wages will not bring us more food. They will not enable us to buy more canned goods or sugar, because these items are rationed. They will not enable us to buy automobiles or electric refrigerators, because these articles are not for sale. They will simply cause us to outbid each other in grabbing for the food and goods available. They will increase our income, but the Government will be forced to recapture the excess income in higher taxes. Higher prices will not help the merchant or farmer, but they will bring hardships and suffering to widows, to old folks with fixed incomes, to the schoolteachers, and to the unorganized workers in low-paid occupations. They will make unbearable the burden of the woman who has been allotted $50 a month upon which to live while her husband or her son has gone to the front to fight and possibly die for you and me.

Must Not Retreat

"We must not retreat in our fight to stabilize the cost of living. The act of Congress provided that prices, wages and salaries affecting the cost of living should be stabilized and except as otherwise provided in the act such stabilization should, so far as practicable, be on the basis of levels existing Sept. 15, 1942. We must hold that line. We must adhere firmly to that program. There must be no further increases in wages beyond the Little Steel formula except in limited and special cases to correct patently gross inequities and to rectify plainly substandard wages. Today the National War Labor Board reaffirmed this policy in its decision in the meat packers' case. There must be no further price increases unless and to the limited extent required by law to meet clearly established cost increases which cannot generally be absorbed out of profits.

"We must bring under effective control all food prices. We must break up the black markets. Some of the talk about black markets is exaggerated but by no means all. Price Administrator Brown is making a determined effort to exterminate them. He needs money but even he need your help. The man who helped the bootlegger in prohibition days hurt only himself. The woman who today encourages a merchant to bootleg food is hurting her loved ones, her country and herself.

"To insure the effective and uniform administration of the policies which I have announced, I have requested the National War Labor Board to make no increase in wage rates which will change existing wage policies or which affects directly or indirectly an entre industry or substantial portion thereof without prior consultation with me. It is my purpose to exercise all the powers granted by law to prevent any further increase in the basic and essential cost of subsistence living. I am assured by all the agencies of government concerned that I shall have in this effort their wholehearted co-operation.

Use of Price Incentives

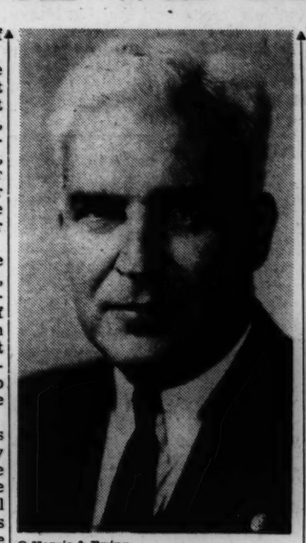
"This policy of holding basic prices and basic wages firmly at their present levels does not preclude the limited use of price incentives or wage incentives to increase production. But such incentive payments must not be used as an excuse for a general increase in wages or prices. We cannot hand out incentives so freely that they only cancel each other and add to our inflationary gap.

"In the labor field it has been customary to pay overtime for work in excess of the normal hours. Overtime payments have been an effective aid to increased production during the war. Paying more for the same work makes for inflation. Paying more for extra work does not.

"To make more effective use of our manpower during the war period the President has today signed an executive order establishing a minimum 48-hour work week, without affecting the workers' existing right to overtime pay. Many war industries are already working 48 hours or more a week, but the order will induce other industries to go on a minimum 48-hour week wherever feasible.

"The general adoption of the 48-hour week will enable us to get more work out of our limited labor supply. While overtime payments will add to the wage bill, the addition will be largely made up by the increased production secured. And we shall thereby release manpower for the armed forces, for war industry and for the farms.

"Secretary Wickard has recently introduced incentive payments into our farm program as a means of securing increased farm production. Although the general relation of total farm costs to farm prices is extremely favorable, the farmer must incur unusually high costs in expanding the output of some crops beyond current peak level.



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Paul V. McNutt
Chairman, War Manpower Commission

"To provide this additional output the farmer must shift from non-essential to essential war crops and must bring less fertile acreage into use. He must expand output in face of inadequate supplies of fertilizers, inadequate replacements of equipment, and inadequate manpower. Incentive payments will enable us to increase production without increasing prices.

"Some people have dubbed incentive payments subsidies, thinking thereby to condemn them. I disagree. To me they seem essentially sound economically. They will increase the production of basic foodstuffs just as they have been used to increase the production of copper and other critical materials. They cannot be said to be unfair to anyone.

"General and indiscriminate wage and price increases will not solve any of our real problems. They will not give us increased manpower. They will not give us increased production. They are advantageous to the groups that get them only so long as other groups can be kept from getting them. The apparent advantages obtained by the groups benefited will prove short-lived and illusory during the war and will bring retribution even on those groups when the war is over. Those who demand them are only demanding another depression.

Self-Regimentation

"No man hates regimentation more than I do. But I would be less than honest if I told you that the stresses and strains on our civilian economy could be met without a high degree of regimentation in our civilian as well as our military life. With the proper spirit and understanding among our people, that regimentation may be largely self-regimentation. But whatever you call it, each one of us will have to take his place and play his part on our team.

"When we are drafting men and youths into the armed forces at $600 a year, we cannot let other men and women work where they please, when they please—or allow them or persuade them to jump from one job or business to another because it pays more. No businessman, no farmer, and no worker has a right to look upon this war as an opportunity for personal profit.

"We must all serve and I am sure that we want to serve where we are best fitted and most needed. Last week Mr. McNutt, the chairman of the Manpower Commission, took action to control the hiring of workers in critical labor shortage areas. In the future, workers may be guided to employment where they are most urgently needed. In the future, they must not leave essential employment whether in the factory or on the farm without good cause.

"Last year many workers upon farms and in dairies went to industrial plants to get higher wages. They were splendid farm workers; they are indifferent mechanics. As we have urged men to volunteer for military service, we should urge these men to return to the farms where they are needed, even if the compensation is less. If they refuse to go, their draft deferments should be canceled. If some men can be drafted and sent abroad at $50 per month, every civilian must go where he can render the greatest service, even if it means less money.

Equitable Rationing

"Rationing can equalize some hardships, but it cannot blot out shortages. Nobody likes complicated rationing, but it is important for all of us to remember that the purpose of rationing is not to take goods away from us, but to see that the goods we have are equitably shared. If we evade the rationing rules, we are not playing a trick on some bureaucrat. We are taking something that belongs to our neighbor or something that our boys across the sea should have. Every man who buys on the black market is stealing from his fellowman.

"We in the East are forbidden to drive for pleasure not because some bureaucrat at Washington enjoys our discomfort, but because the tank cars are needed to carry fuel oil to keep our homes above 60 degrees and to protect our children from pneumonia; and because our tankers are needed to carry high-octane gas to our boys who are bombing Berlin and Bizerte. Who but the slacker could begrudge this sacrifice?

"As shortages grow, shopping for the average man and woman becomes more difficult. We do not find the things we customarily buy and we don't always know what else to buy. We are all working now to devise simplified and standardized utility articles so that while we may have less fashion and variety, we shall be able to get more readily the simple things we really need.

"But in this field I do not think we should rely exclusively on government. Within the limits of wartime restrictions there is still room for manufacturers and processors to sense the need of the times and to take an active part in the development of utility articles which give the people what they need at the lowest possible price and in a form which makes the most effective use of critical foods and materials.

Patriotism at Home

"We cannot evade the hard and grim realities of the war. We can take pride and even pleasure in simple living—or we can grumble about our deprivations and make ourselves and those about us miserable. As fathers and brothers, wives and sisters of our fighting men let us show that we, too, have what it takes to win a total war for freedom.

"But even if our manpower is used most effectively and our supplies husbanded most prudently, there still is inherent danger in a situation where our national consumer income is so abnormally large in relation to the goods available for consumption. There is a 16-billion-dollar gap. We must tax ourselves to close that gap.

"Inasmuch as the great volume of surplus consumer income is in the hands of the lower-middle income groups, a part of the additional taxation which must fall heavily on this group should take the form of postwar credits or compulsory savings. Then there will be no feeling that from a long-term standpoint we are departing from the progressive principle of taxing in accordance with ability to pay. We must not shirk from high taxation during wartime. It is one of the most effective and most practical safeguards against inflation. If we can draft a mother's only son, we should not hesitate to draft her neighbor's surplus dollars.

"Corporate profits before taxes have risen to unprecedented peaks. Apart from certain loopholes in the tax system, however, the great bulk of the excess profits is turned to the Government through excess profit taxes.

"But in the struggle to achieve stable prices and stable costs, it would be desirable to keep costs and prices down rather than to let excess profits accumulate even though most of them are ultimately recaptured by the Government. Excess profits provoke inflationary wage demands. An excess profits tax is no excuse for maintaining exorbitant prices or for saddling excessive costs on the Government or on consumers.

Price Reduction

"Accordingly, the Office of Price Administration today is reviewing the price situation and will reduce prices wherever exorbitant profits are found to exist.

"The casualties of war are many and cruel. The greatest and most irreparable loss is, of course, on the battlefield. But there are also casualties on the civilian front. Families are broken up, businesses are destroyed. When many people are bearing great sorrows bravely and silently, there must be no feeling that anybody is trying to profit from the war. When heavy taxes are being imposed on those scarcely above the margin of subsistence, there should not be even the basis for a suspicion that people in the higher income brackets are not bearing their full share of the burden of the war.

"We are in total war. We are fighting for a common future. For that future we must all make common sacrifices. We must go through and come out of this war strong and confident. We want, and the world needs, a powerful and prosperous America so that we may achieve an enduring peace. We do not want a return to the deflation that followed the last war, when wheat dropped from $2.16 to $1.03; when corn fell from $1.52 to 52 cents; when cotton declined from 35 cents to 15 cents and hogs from $16.39 to $7.63; when a large part of our farm lands was foreclosed; when wages fell and returning soldiers tramped the streets hunting for work, when some men went into bankruptcy and some into suicides' graves.

"This time we must hold the line against inflation and deflation. This time we must win the peace for the sake of ourselves and all humanity."

U. S.-Japanese in Center 'Regrets' Inability to Serve

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10—An American-born Japanese sent his regrets that he will be unable to serve as a juror in the San Francisco Superior Court in 1943.

Jury Commissioner Thomas S. Mulvey, who long ago mailed a summons to report for duty to George R. Hanasaki, at his former address in San Francisco, got his reply from an Arizona relocation center:

"Nothing in the world will make me so happy than to be back in San Francisco and perform my duty like other citizens of America. My deepest regret is that I cannot fulfill my duty as a citizen through no fault of mine."

Washington Hint Says Baseball's Future Dim

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From a reliable source in Washington comes a hint that big league baseball will within a short time get a definite and final ruling from Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt on the status of its players in the much-discussed wartime scheme; and that it may not be pleasant news for those gentlemen who make a living in the so-called national pastime. To hit the nail on the head, the immediate future of the game is decidedly in a doubtful state, and no fooling this time.

Despite the guessing of some critics, no decision has actually been reached as to whether or not ball players are to be classed as "essential" in the proposed "work or fight" policy of our nation.

Transportation

Yet, neither has the game been put on the "non-essential" list. One of the first considerations of the Manpower Commission in classifying baseball will be whether it thinks there are enough streetcars and busses to take people to and from big league games this summer, according to word close to the scene in Washington. It is evident, therefore, that the ball player may very shortly be forced, with the rest of us, to either don the uniform of Uncle Sam's fighting forces, or go to work in an essential industry.

One can reach such a conclusion by the simple act of riding on a streetcar or bus. Early in the morning or late at night, they are usually jammed to the doors. There are times, during rush hours, when you have to go beyond your stop before you can get near an exit.

Save Face

The majors might save face if they took immediate steps to change the starting times of their games. In the past, the average game finished somewhere between 5 and 5:30 in the late afternoon, at just the time when workers were jamming cars and busses. This fact will be instantly evident to the Manpower Commission, if it isn't already. But the big leagues, if they run true to present form, will do nothing about the situation until handed an order from Washington.

A negative ruling from the office of Paul V. McNutt, of course, would reach beyond baseball. All other professional sports would be affected. In short, if the athlete is a nonessential person, professional sports will be through for the duration. The morale angle seems suddenly to have disappeared from view, which is probably as it should be.

It is difficult for those close to the big league scene to think that the Yankees, Braves, Cardinals, Dodgers and the rest will not be touring the circuits in the weeks ahead. It is difficult, too, to look upon the pastime as nonessential to the morale of the nation, particularly to those boys in the service.

Not Helping

And yet, at a time when transportation facilities are taxed to the limit, on Pullmans and planes as well as street cars and buses, it is plainly evident that a crowd of professional ball players are not exactly helping the situation by riding around the country every four or five days—this, even though they have promised to make many trips in day coaches.

The majors were handed a staggering blow the other day when shoe rationing was put into effect. So were almost all branches of sport, from skiing to handball. And there is no doubt that in the near future the freezing of other materials will hinder other kinds of athletic equipment.

From a similar source in Washington we hear that although many people have taken seriously President Roosevelt's crack that he was turning the decision of professional sports over to his secretaries, Marvin McIntyre and Steve Early. Mr. McNutt will have final word. Meanwhile, baseball waits hopefully, but with little encouragement.

Ford Frick Did All Right With Braves Problem

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Wonder if Ford Frick's effort to get the Phils back on their feet will be as successful as his first big job as National League President . . . Back in 1935, if you remember, Frick stepped into John Heydler's shoes just in time to deal with a similar situation at Boston . . . He (or the National League) wasn't so gentle that time as yesterday's dealings with Gerry Nugent . . . Gerry, at least, got some money out of it, but all Judge Emil Fuchs got when they took the Braves away from him was the bounce . . . But the Braves kept solvent and then moved out of last place, which was all the league required . . . All we can say for the Phils' buyers is that they must have as much courage as money—and our understanding is that they had to show a good bankroll for expenses besides the price of the club's stock.

* * *

A Kentucky high school group has put that basketball "penalty box" idea up to the rules committee and it's said to be getting serious consideration . . . Bob Masterson, the Redskins' end, has taken a job as physical education teacher and baseball coach at a Washington High School, but he doesn't know yet what he'll be doing when the football season arrives . . . After Tulsa's football team had completed straight passes against Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl, a Vol tackle paused to ask Sax Judd, Tulsa's wise-cracking end, if they'd pass again on the next play . . . "I'm too far out to tell from where I'm standing," Judd replied, squinting at the ball, "but if there's still some air in that ball, we'll probably pass."

* * *

Judge Landis reports that the major leagues are working on a plan to broadcast their ball games to all American troops overseas "beginning the first day of the season." . . . Lieut. Woodie Adams, former T. C. U. football player, writes home from his South Pacific post that he's "as safe as I'd be in bed at home in Midland." . . . That Midland must be some town . . . When Bob Sullivan, who used to be quite a boxer at Georgetown, was turned down by the Marines, he literally fought his way in . . . He joined an ambulance unit that wound up at Tobruk and when the New Zealand detachment to which it was attached lost heavily, Bob grabbed a gun and went on front-line duty. Eventually he got home for a rest and the Marines decided anybody who could do that was okay.

Stars With New Ice Follies Show

Upper left: The talented gentlemen who are responsible for Ice Follies of 1943, each of whom plays an important role on skates, Eddie Shipstad, Oscar Johnson and Roy Shipstad.
Upper right: Perfect co-ordination make Bobby and Ruby Maxson two of the brightest stars in the show.
Lower left: Phyllis Legg, who skates on stilts, is shown in a colorful number that should please the kiddies.
Lower right: Heine Brock, one of the show's top comedians.

Ice Follies Make Garden Bow Tonight

Reported to be more beautiful and more spectacular than ever, Ice Follies of 1943 take over Boston Garden tonight for a prolonged stay that will see them here through Feb. 22. Aside from Saturday, Feb. 13, when the B. A. A. track meet will be presented at the Garden, the Follies will make nightly appearances as well as playing four matinees.

Many of the old favorites plus a group of top-flight newcomers will be on hand tonight, as the show begins its seventh consecutive run at the Garden. Indications from the advance sale are that this year's edition will smash all records here both for attendance and for receipts.

Old Favorites

Among the old favorites are the outstanding comedy team of Eddie Shipstad and his business partner, Oscar Johnson, with other laugh-provoking acts being presented by such well-remembered skaters as Heinie Brock, Frick and Frack, and the small but capable McKellen Brothers, Gil and Tuffy.

Aside from the above veterans the show includes such familiar favorites as Ruby and Bobby Maxson, Osborne Colson and Fran Claudet, Roy Shipstad, Papez and Swack, Mae Ross, the Galbraith Brothers, and Phyllis Legg. Among the talented newcomers are a bevy of champions.

Making Debut

Making their debuts here are Norah McCarthy, Canadian women's title-holder, and Michael Kirby, Canadian men's champion. Then, too, there is Betty Atkinson, a champion drum-majorette before she took up figure skating, who skates a dazzling adagio number with newcomer Charles Hain.

From the opening number, "Enchanted Lake," until the closing "Dress Parade," which is a salute to the armed forces, the show abounds with color, glitter, and eye-filling production numbers. The more elaborate numbers include "Peter Rabbit," "Modern Nursery Rhymes," "Arabian Nights," "Indian Legend," and "Red-Headed Rhythm."

National League Takes Phils Away From Nugent

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The question in baseball still is "Who is going to buy the Phils?" But there is a new meaning today in the old familiar query.

Acting as a broker, the National League yesterday bought up the stock of its Philadelphia problem child for resale to a syndicate and thus ended a weary 10-year reign for Gerry Nugent as President of the club.

How soon the ownership will be passed along to a group of Philadelphia and New York men no one could say today, but there was every likelihood that the deal would be completed quickly—possibly today.

Bona Fide Bid

League President Ford Frick, other club owners and Nugent wrestled with the sale all day yesterday at the annual meeting of the National League. Frick and the other owners had determined on a showdown and refused to be deterred by an alternate proposal of Nugent by which he would have continued in control of the club.

They had a bona fide bid for the club, and in order to transfer a clear title to the new owner, free of the many obligations that had encumbered Nugent, the magnates voted to have the league buy all available stock, amounting to 4,685 shares of the 5,000 issued.

Debts of the club have been estimated at $130,000 to the league treasury and $60,000 to others. The league assumed all of these and paid Nugent a specified rate per share for his 52 per cent interest. The best guess on the price was $12 a share, which would have brought Nugent $31,200 for his 2,600 shares.

Nugent Disappointed

This made the purchase price approximately $250,000, but it was apparent that Nugent was greatly disappointed by the agreement. There were reports that, until the league proceeded last November with steps to force a sale, Nugent wanted this much money for his stock alone.

Soon after Frick announced "Nugent is out" the Phil President went to his hotel room and refused to see anyone. Much later when he returned to the meeting to sign some papers he commented, "I am going home and take a long rest."

The identity of the prospective buyers could not be learned except that Furey Ellis, Philadelphia broker, was mentioned. It was understood the league had made some minor changes in the proposition offered by the syndicate bidders and immediate conclusion of the deal was delayed because one of the buyers could not be reached by telephone.

Before the meeting adjourned resolutions covering every conceivable contingency were drawn up by the league so that Frick would be empowered to make a sale. One of these resolutions, it was learned, had to do with a different group of prospective purchasers which might come into the scene if for any reason the original deal should fall through.

The new owners must name a manager, send out player contracts and make arrangements for spring training within a few days.

The last major league club to change ownership was the Boston Braves, which J. A. Robert Quinn and a syndicate bought in 1941.

Phils Lose Site; Navy Takes Over

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phils have lost a spring training site as well as their owners.

Swarthmore College, whose fieldhouse the National League cellar club had counted on using, announced it would not be available, after the War Manpower Commission decided the college will be used to train Navy engineers and possibly an Army military government division.

Seeks Record —By Pap'

Gilbert
DODDS
-THE BOSTON DIVINITY STUDENT SHAPES UP AS THE MAN TO BEAT IN THE INDOOR MILE CLASSICS THIS WINTER.
!
WHAT'S THE MILE RECORD?
UNEASY LIES THE HEAD...
A YEAR AGO HE WAS AN OBSCURE DISTANCE RUNNER—TODAY HE IS THE MILE CHAMPION, INDOORS & OUT
HIS COACH INSISTS THAT DODDS WILL RUN THE MILE IN 4:04 THIS WINTER.
PAP

Around The Hub

'Pic on Road

The Boston Olympics left this morning for Baltimore, where they will face the league-leading Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters tonight. With the team was a newcomer, Gordon Reed, a defenseman who played for New Haven until that club dropped out of the pro American circuit. Between now and game-time, Coach Hago Harrington must dig up a goalie, for he still has been unable to locate one that can finish out the rest of the season. Incidentally, that game with New York Rovers in New Haven Sunday night had been called off, much to the delight of the 'Pics, who did not relish the thoughts of playing in Philadelphia Saturday night, in New York Sunday afternoon, and then again in New Haven Sunday night.

* * *

With the entry of Harold Stickel in the Briggs 50-yard dash, another tight duel between this former Pitt star, Private Barney Ewell, formerly of Penn State, and Herb Thompson, former indoor champion, looms for the 54th annual B. A. A. games at the Garden Saturday night. Stickel's versatility brought Pittsburgh a number of team titles during his three years as a varsity competitor, including the first I. C. 4-A championship ever won by the Panthers.

* * *

In addition to Stickel, another name was added to the entry list in Jack De Field, former Big Ten champion from Minnesota. A left-handed vaulter, De Field will be pitted against Boo Morcom of New Hampshire and Howard Jenson of Philadelphia. Whether Cornelius Warmerdam can appear was expected to be learned sometime today.

* * *

Without being counted even slight favorites in either game, Northeastern takes on two other cage teams this week, Boston University tonight and Rhode Island State Saturday night. B. U. lost to Harvard recently by only five points, and Rhode Island baffled Mass. State (the team that got the better of Tufts) 121-78. Both games are return matches.

* * *

Briefs . . . While many of Lake Placid's spectator events have been abandoned for the duration and an intensive program of participation in sports is being carried out, Lincoln's Birthday week end will have something in store for those who just like to watch. The annual college women's ski tournament will be held Friday and Saturday, a figure skating exhibition will take the place of the annual skating carnival on Saturday evening, and the annual ski-jumping tournament will come off on Monday. Recent snow falls have put the slopes in perfect condition.

* * *

Leading all the way, the Colby College cagers defeated the University of Maine last night 58-48. . . . Rhode Island State walked away with New Hampshire in a 91-55 cage game. Thirty-seven fouls were called. . . . Columbia defeated Harvard's basketball team at New York, 54-43. . . . "Tilly" Ferdenzi and Frank Zeimetz, Boston College athletes, have been commissioned 2nd Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. . . . The New England Duckpin Bowling Association will hold its eighth annual tournament in Fall River from May 7 to 15.

Bruins' Game With Leafs A Success in Every Way

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Artistically and financially, last night's game between the Boston Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs was a complete succes. The Bruins not only won 3-1 to regain their six-point margin at the head of the National Hockey League, but they raised nearly $19,000 more for the Red Cross.

With their two previous games included, the Bruins have now earned $36,118.56 for the charity organization and are hoping to reach their goal of $50,000 in their fourth and final game with the New York Rangers here at the Garden March 16.

The Rossmen are now getting ready to leave on a two-weeks road trip, on which they will play three games with Chicago, Toronto, and Detroit, and they will return to Boston the night after the Ice Follies leave to meet Chicago, Feb. 23.

Discouraged Outfit

It was a sadly discouraged Maple Leaf outfit that appeared here last night. Nobody had much to say, and Coach Clarence "Happy" Day was far from the care-free condition his nickname would imply. It is not only the loss of Syl Apps that has got the team down, but the whole combination of troubles which have arrived all at once.

Since Appsie has been out, Leafs have won only one of five games. His loss broke up the first line. Now Billy Taylor appears on his way to the Army, and his absence will wreck the second line. And when Gaye Stewart receives his call from the Canadian Navy, the third line will be shot.

Reparations

In addition, Coach Day tried to make reparations by sending Bucko McDonald, Jack Forsey, and George Boothman to Providence and bringing up Ab De Marco and Buck Jones. De Marco, however, injured his shoulder last Sunday and had to be left home, and since his Leafs were short of defensemen, Forsey and McDonald were brought back. These two will go to Providence for a game tomorrow night, but Day said he expects to bring them back to Toronto at the end of the week.

With all those troubles, then, it was no surprise to see the Leafs resort to a defensive game in an effort to hold the Bruins down. They succeeded in keeping Boston to a 1-1 tie until midway through the third period, when Bill Cowley came up with the winning goal. Cowley made the victory certain by scoring again on a picture goal 12 seconds before the final buzzer sounded.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	22	13	6	50	159	139
Detroit	17	9	10	44	121	88
Toronto	17	15	5	39	161	118
Chicago	13	11	11	37	120	117
Montreal	12	16	8	32	123	146
New York	7	24	6	20	111	187

Result Feb. 9
Boston 3, Toronto 1.

Over the Blue Line

When reminded before last night's game that his Leafs had won only one of four games without Apps, Day said ruefully, "That's hardly tactful. Can't you think of something more pleasant to talk about?" . . . Cowley and Buzz Boll have traded specialties . . . Bill keeps getting goals—five in the last four games—while the Buzzer is piling up the assists, six in the last four games . . . And Cowley is trying to break his assist mark of 45, while Boll is battling for the goal-scoring lead.

* * *

Chicago can tie Toronto for third place if the Hawks win in Montreal tomorrow night . . . Pithy remark by Charles H. Rowley, Chairman of the 1943 War Fund Drive of the Red Cross: "The Bruins have gone into the red for the Red Cross" . . . There was a complete sellout of reserved seats last night, the crowd totaling 14,101 . . . Art Jackson was injured late in the first period and had to retire for the balance of the evening.

* * *

Cowley now has an even 60 points, has nine games left in which to get 13 points to tie Cooney Weiland's 13-year-old record . . . Charlie Wagner, Red Sox pitcher now in the Navy dropped into the B's dressing room to say good-bye . . . He leaves for a new station in the South today . . . Dit Clapper, who hurt himself again last night, will not play on the coming road trip, unless Jack Shewchuk is called to the Army . . . Looking ahead to the playoffs, Dit is going to give himself a good rest.

Dudley Is Sixth Rookie Ground-Gaining Champion

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—A rookie winning the ground-gaining championship is an old custom in the National Football League, no less than five having turned the trick prior to the 1942 season. So it was no particular sensation to have a sixth finish in front last season, although the boy who did it, Bill Dudley of the Pittsburgh Steelers, definitely was a sensation on the gridiron.

Dudley, the nation's No. 2 collegian in total offense in 1941 when he played for Virginia, led the pro league's ball carriers in ground-gaining last fall, piling up 696 yards to edge out Merlyn Condit of Brooklyn by 49 yards, official league statistics revealed today.

Twice Over 100

Dudley's name was jammed into the National League's record book so hastily last fall that a typographical error slipped through, making his birth date read "Dec. 24, 1929." Bill was no 12-year-old wonder child for the Steelers, but for his 22 years he was quite a boy, becoming the first N. F. L. player to gain more than 600 yards in a season since Bill Osmanski rolled up 699 yards in 1938.

Twice last season Dudley compiled more than 100 yards in a game. The Philadelphia Eagles let him through for 107 yards in his first league start Sept. 13 and he made 135, the best individual job of the year, against the Giants Nov. 1.

Bill wasn't exactly held down in any game. In every contest he reeled off at least one sprint of 10 yards or more. His best dash was 66 yards from scrimmage against the Giants, while he also raced 52 yards against Washington Oct. 25, 44 yards against Philadelphia in the season's opener, 37 yards against Detroit Nov. 8, and 25 yards against Brooklyn Oct. 11.

Giants Yield Most

New York was Dudley's particular dish. He broke through the Giant defenses for 195 yards in two games, the most ground yielded to him by any team, and he rang up 165 yards in two sessions against Philadelphia's line. The breakdown of his ground-gaining statistics show he attempted 162 carries—itself a high for the season—for his 696 yards, averaging 4.3 yards a try.

That average wasn't the best in the circuit, Frank Maznicki of the Chicago Bears posting a 6.3 mark for 54 carries. Dudley's best run of 66 yards wasn't tops, either, being overshadowed particularly by one of 80 yards which Lloyd Cardwell of Detroit turned in against Cleveland Nov. 15.

Elmer Hackney

Three other notable long dashes were those of Elmer Hackney of Detroit, 78 yards against the Steelers Nov. 8; Dante Magnani of Cleveland, 71 yards against the Chicago Cardinals Sept. 13, and George Gonda of Pittsburgh, 68 yards against Brooklyn Nov. 29.

Behind Dudley in total yardage came Condit at 647 yards, averaging five yards on 129 attempts; Gary Famiglietti of the Bears at 503 yards, averaging 4.2 yards on 118 carries; Andy Farkas of Washington at 468 yards, averaging 3.7 yards on 125 tries, and Dick Riffle of Pittsburgh at 467 yards, averaging four yards for 115 runs.

The Chicago Bears hung onto their team title in rushing, but were 275 yards short of their 1941 quota. They ran for 1,881 yards in 470 attempts, averaging four yards a try against their 4.63 of the previous season. Pittsburgh was next with 1,851 yards in 490 carries.

Brooklyn Books Seven Twilight Contests in 1943

BROOKLYN, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced dates for seven of the 14 twilight games they will be permitted to play at Ebbets Field during the coming season.

"We could schedule 14 twilight contests," said Branch Rickey in the announcement, which was made in the club publication "Dodgers Doings." "But first we'll wait for public reaction on the seven now announced. If those seven go over, we probably will pick up the other seven."

The seven announced were: May 4, with the Philadelphia Phillies; May 12, Pittsburgh Pirates; May 17, St. Louis Cardinals; June 9, Boston Braves; June 21, New York Giants; June 30, Cincinnati Reds; July 6, Chicago Cubs.

Starting time for twilight games will be decided later, the Dodgers said.

The Dodgers also announced holiday double-headers July 5 (Monday) with the St. Louis Cardinals and Sept. 6 (Labor Day) with the Boston Braves, both in Brooklyn. The club also will have a dozen Sunday home games.

'Continue Baseball,' Say Soldiers Abroad

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Soldiers want baseball to continue, and they like to follow their favorite major league teams even though it's by trans-ocean mail, concludes Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox.

Cronin, returning from duty in Hawaii as representative of the Red Cross athletic department, said he was carrying to Washington thousands of soldiers' requests that the game be continued as in normal times.

Eastern Swimming League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	Points For	Points Agst.
Princeton	3	0	1.000	106	44
Yale	3	0	1.000	104	46
Harvard	1	0	1.000	53	23
Army	2	1	.667	103	122
Dartmouth	2	1	.667	130½	94½
Columbia	0	1	.000	30	45
Navy	0	3	.000	65½	84½
Pennsylvania	0	4	.000	83	217

Pentagonal Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Dartmouth	5	0	10	34	13
Harvard	1	1	2	9	6
Yale	1	2	2	14	13
Princeton	1	3	2	7	13
Army	0	2	0	3	12

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Buy Furniture In Packages Nowadays

By Irwin Spear
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Confronted with the double complexity of the 1943 income tax returns and ration books seemingly designed to compete with the Chinese puzzle, it is encouraging to find one place where the trend is toward simplicity. In the home, it seems there is a turn that way. It is not, perhaps, a widespread or well-defined influence as yet, but it is apparent in spots and seems likely to grow as wartime restrictions become more inclusive.

If you walk through the aisles of home furnishing stores and departments most of the old familiar faces still greet you. The mahogany four-poster still sports its carved pineapple tops. The Duncan Phyfe table still shows its brass-tipped feet. Authentic escutcheon plates still adorn the Governor Winthrop's rotund front and a goodly company of Eighteenth Century worthies are still among those present. "Things are not so different after all," you think.

But here and there if you observe carefully you will note newcomers—the children of war. The armless, tight seat chair is one. Or it may have thin wooden arms and its seat may be mere pads, tied on. The slumber chair is another. Its back lets down and a matching footstool pushes up to make it bed-length.

More Modern Styles

You'll notice, too, a larger proportion of modern styles in many stores, although the designs are fewer and simple. Furniture dealers say there is a tendency to standardization and that manufacturers are sensibly concentrating on most wanted items since it is predicted production will be reduced one third during the coming year.

Those white enameled kitchen units are giving place to wooden ones made of pine skillfully combined with plywood and painted white. You couldn't tell them from their metal forebears, although they also come unpainted so you can finish them to suit yourself.

"Bustle" upholstered furniture is being introduced by one manufacturer. The seats are of course springless but it is so constructed that springs can quickly be inserted when available.

An instance of what war is doing to home furnishing in general and to furniture in particular, is a new line of "knock down" furniture designed by Dan Cooper to fit in with the frequent migrations and small rooms with which so many people have to contend today. It is called "Pakto" appropriately enough, because each piece comes packed in a specially made pasteboard carton like sardines in a can. Open the carton and you may find, for example, a "scissors chair," composed of 11 pieces that fit and slide together and are made steady and strong by tightening two screws.

Chosen by War Workers

This line was not, as might be supposed, intended primarily for war workers. It was, however, shown to someone connected with the Defense Housing project at Alexander's Corners near the Norfolk Navy Yard and when a model house was furnished with it, many of the 5,000 families living there chose some of it.

It is all demountable as quickly and readily as it is put together. Furniture for a four-room house can be set up or taken apart in less than three hours. As it was designed for mass production it is inexpensive enough to be affordable by almost anyone. All the furniture needed for an average moderate-sized room can be packed in a crate six feet square.

The units are small in scale and can be arranged and re-arranged in a varity of ways. Some have several uses. A chest of drawers may be set up alone or have a glass-fronted cupboard on top of it. Benches placed one on another become shelves. Triangular tidbit tables fit into a corner or can be stacked to make a whatnot.

The designs are clean-cut, basic and uncluttered. The wood is limed oak or lacquered veneer on plywood without decoration or carving. But striping or painted decoration could be added.

What Pieces Are Available

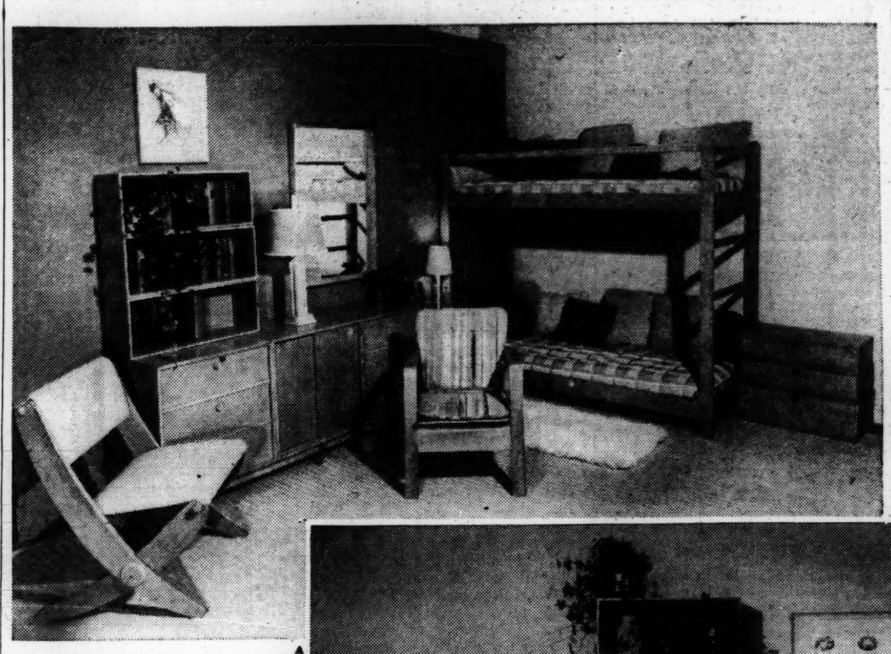
Besides the "scissors" chair already mentioned there are coffee tables, armchairs, a daybed, a bunk bed, 24-inch cabinets, some with drawers, some with sliding trays, a plate-glass mirror to hang over them and a butterfly table that comes in three pieces. There is also a low 28-inch table and a 56-inch table on which a "stacking case" can be placed. This has a slide that pulls out for writing. Or you can have a 28-inch open case for books. The daybed, in keeping with its wartime origin, boasts no springs, but has thick cotton cushions laid over wood slats.

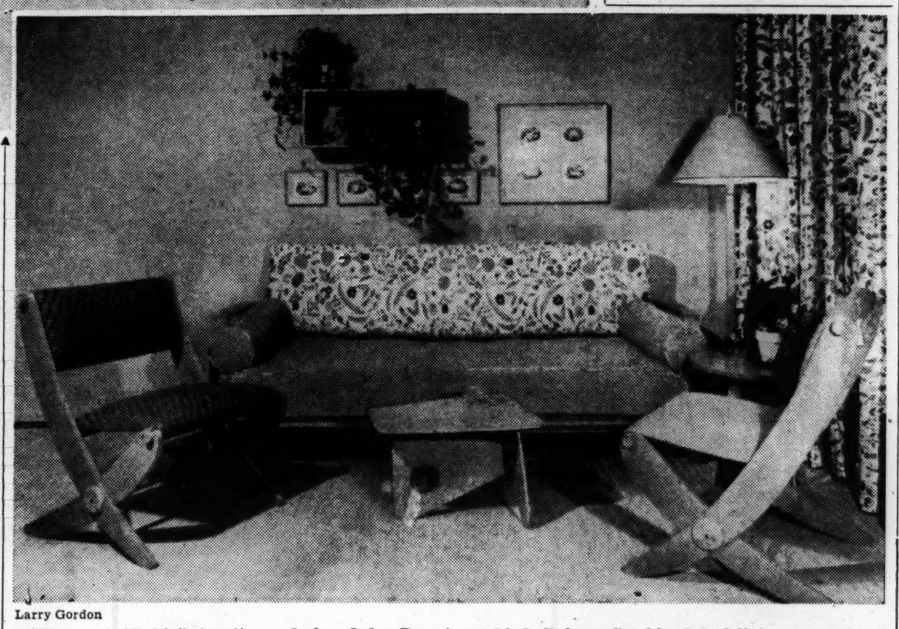
This is typical of recent developments all along the line in home furnishing. It is evidence that frills are out for the duration and whether we like it or not we shall have to accept this war-brought trend as inevitable. Some will hail it as a welcome change from ornateness and overdecoration. Besides, simple things are easier to take care of, usually lighter and easier to move. And, in these crowded days, savings of time and labor mean much to most of us. So if there are not pear-shaped metal pulls on the next dresser you buy you can admire the neat wood knobs or smooth finger niches that replace them.

In accessories, too, there is a simpler feeling. Draperies, once edged with fringe or bordered with braid, now hang in straight folds unadorned with trimmings. More bedspreads are appearing without those erstwhile voluminous flounces, and wood has come forward as an alternate for metal in lamp bases. It is weighted to assure stability and the light or blond finishes are attractive, too, in soft pastel tints.

The shape of things to come is suggested in a Marshall Field & Company living room in which all the tables have straight lines and smooth surfaces without any ornamentation. A large break-front cabinet is made up of eight single units assembled into one rigid piece by a top and base. In this combination bookcase, desk, chest of drawers and storage cabinet utility is paramount. All the chairs though large and deep are severely plain. There is plenty of comfort but nothing superfluous. Every piece has its purpose. Only a picture over the fireplace and a piece of pottery on one of the tables are entirely decorative.

By this present trend to simplicity, labor and materials are being conserved and costs reduced. Yet fundamental purposes are as well served as ever. We are not going primitive by any means, but we are learning to do without many non-essentials and finding it no hardship.





Larry Gordon

The new "Pakto" furniture, designed by Dan Cooper, is now proving itself especially practical for people in crowded living quarters, and also those who find it necessary to move frequently. Above: In foreground is scissors chair made of 11 pieces that fit and slide together. Bunk bed and sectional wall units are easily packaged and assembled. Below: Combined bed-living room furnished with "Pakto" furniture. Sofa bed has no springs but is comfortable. Multi-color floral print drapery fabric, also used on back cushion of sofa-bed, designed by Dan Cooper. Furniture is limed oak veneer and plywood, which makes for lightness and strength. Bloomingdale's, New York.

Pastels Predominant in Spring Clothes for Youngsters, Military Styles Popular With Both Boys and Girls

By Theresa Wallach
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

When youngsters learn what Dame Fashion has in store for them, they'll be pretty impatient for February's dark days to be gone so they can fare forth in spring and summer frocks, coats and "oodles" of suits high lighting bright and pastel colors. Manufacturers' recent openings were accompanied by cold and cheerless weather, but within The Merchandise Mart you were transported to warm and glamorous days ahead. Models from babyhood into teen age paraded togs their young cousins all over the land soon would be wearing.

Almost at once the consistently lighter character of clothes for the new season was apparent. Pastels, always pets of the toddler crowd, are predominant in all juvenile wardrobes this season, because these delicate tones are dye-saving.

In girls' coats beige hops to first place, followed by powder blue and a range of other summery shades in soft-textured woolens, in gabardine and tweed weaves. But nothing, either dark or pale, supplants red, which has become the "must" of every growing girl—preferably fashioned in a coat in boxy "boy" style, either full or finger-tip length.

Chesterfield Coat Popular

The Chesterfield, that formal version of a masculine coat which swept the country like a snowstorm last fall, is destined for still greater popularity with girls of high school years. Many models sport velvet collars and hand-picked edges on revers and slash pocket bandings. Truly up-to-the-minute girls will appear like junior WAACS this spring, for it was inevitable that their ultra-smart covert cloth coat should be copied for the grammar school miss, and copied it is, including its pleats, belt, and gold buttons!

Plaids hold their usual important place in the coat picture, and again pastel combinations are best liked, both for fitted and straight models. Even tiny girls adopt princess coats of plaid, with velvet touches to add a dressier air, as well as monotone pastel woolens displaying double-breasted closings and turnover collars of contrasting silky poplin.

Suits seem to have the same lure for little girls that long trousers hold for their youngest brothers. It's the grown-up look they like and added to this, suits give opportunity for changes that they enjoy. In the new showings are short, fitted jackets and short boxy jackets galore; skirts that are gored, pleated around, box-pleated or trouser-pleated in sections, and even straight skirts with kick-pleats to help give fullness. Classic double-breasted jackets; tricky pockets and tailored patch or flap-topped ones; Chesterfield suits with velvet trim; light plaids and monotones are other features of the very young suits.

To make little boys happy this year their wardrobes must contain at least one uniform — small replicas of those worn by the armed forces, with the Air Corps having a slight edge on the others. Made of lightweight woolens, with matching caps, these uniforms are correct dress-up raiment. For preschool and school boys nothing is better for everyday than corduroy "longies" and jackets, and this season especially, lightweight corduroy proves a boon both to mother and wearer.

Shorts of full, straight cut with suspender tops over a knit shirt of softest cotton are still the youngest boy's most popular costume. Come warmer weather, and Junior, aged about five, will be smartly turned out for Sunday in a rayon suit of spun poplin or broadcloth in deep colors, plus a white shirt. Then he and older pals will relax in playsuits of cotton, preferably slacks and shirts that introduce a patriotic tri-color theme.

With a thought for what's practical as well as pretty, girlish frocks approve fabrics that wash and wash without losing their original freshness. That means cottons will be as common as dandelions and just as gay, while rayons, most of spun textures, will be made up chiefly into dress-up type frocks and soft sportswear. Glazed chintz—and we mean permanently glazed—is scheduled to be the darling of the year. Littlest tots look like china dolls in perky dresses of chintz whose nosegay prints may be enhanced by tiny contrasting trimming bands. Schoolgirls find that the separate dirndl skirt uses this material freely, especially with border prints patterned in flowers of tropical brilliance and bigness.

Checks and Plaids

Gingham, pique, chambray, and seersucker also will garb more girls than ever. Checks show an upward curve in interest over their conventional partners, plaids and stripes, and all will stress a new moderation of size. The two-piece dress and cotton suit continue popular with girls of every age. Some join plain band trims with their checks. Mark up brown as a color coming into major importance, but, like the vivid colors, its patterns are paired with equal or larger areas of white.

Big girl, baby girl, and those in between will don pinafores this spring. They're the most captivating of fashions, with shoulder ruffles and made in border-print cottons. Pinafores will start the season off over school dresses, and be worn right through the summer as play suits with shorts to match. In sister outfits, and particularly with poke bonnets to match, their charm is irresistible!

Jumper Equally Popular

Having much the same appeal is the jumper frock, while the jerkin and the contrasting skirt are other contenders for honors in the "separates" class. Little blouses to wear with them indicate shirt styling as first in favor with sheer, shirred peasant styling next.

Dainty lawns have fine tuck and lace details. These will be worn to spring parties as will princess frocks of rayon in lovely shades of watermelon pink, maize, spring green, or pale blue, designed for older sister. Lace is more in evidence than formerly on these, also, either shirred edgings or heavier band types used in panel effects; and you'll note numerous sprays and bow-knot motifs embroidered by hand.

Yes, youngsters' clothes are unshadowed by war priorities to any appreciable extent, and will serve as sturdily and as daintily as in any other year!

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Know Materials; Give Suit Care

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tailors have been busy cutting cuffs from prewar trousers. New coats are an inch shorter, and box pleats are out for the duration. Required new labels tell the percentage of wool, and the kind, namely:

Virgin Wool, which means new wool, woven into cloth for the first time.

Reprocessed Wool, which means scraps from new material or yarn, reduced to a fibrous state and re-woven.

Re-used Wool, which was previously spun, woven, felted or knit into an article, then after having been used by the consumer, is reduced to a fibrous state. All such materials are thoroughly cleaned.

Wool is always graded according to length of fiber, tensile strength, resiliency and appearance, hence a high-grade reprocessed wool may have better wearing qualities than a low-grade of virgin wool. Re-used wool, however, will soon show wear from friction at the edge of the cuffs; it will look worn, threadbare or shabby, although it furnishes the same warmth, when new, as better wool.

The label is not required to state the kind or grade of additional fiber content.

Length of Fiber Important

The length of fibers, and their strength, makes a big difference in the wearing qualities of cotton. Its presence will not seriously impair a man's suit, if a good grade of fully preshrunk cotton is used, but when the percentage is high, the suit will not hold its press well, the surface appears fuzzy and absorbs dust.

Rayons also vary widely, but the kind used in men's suits resembles wool in appearance, holds its press well, does not fade, and sheds dust unusually well. When the percentage of rayon is high, the suit lacks warmth.

Rayon may pull at the seams, draw out of shape, and not stand up well when damp. Considerably less steam and less heat may be applied, lest it shrink or stretch. It is apt to show a big difference when it comes to spot removal, as men have already discovered with rayon ties.

Regardless of the type and quality of fiber content, no suit will stand up well under drenching rain. It is almost impossible for the dry cleaner to get it back into the original shape. Raincoat or weatherproof topcoat saves the suit.

Collars and lapels are stiffened to hold their shape, and they should never be crushed. Good tailoring involves shaping of shoulders, where one edge of the fabric is held taut and the other edge "eased" into the seam, without visible fullness.

Demand that the dry cleaner return the suit the same size as he received it. With some fabrics being used today, it will be necessary for him to apply steam and shrink the suit at certain points, and to stretch it in some cases, all of which requires skill.

Keep Free From Dust

Delay dry cleaning as long as possible. Avoid dust. Use a soft but firm, short-bristled clothes brush to remove dust without taking off the surface nap. Let mud dry completely (away from direct heat), then brush it out lightly, rather than mat the fabrics by trying to wash it.

A suit should not be "overpressed," that is, pressed too often or too hard. Hang trousers up by the end where the cuffs used to be, and use a curved hanger for the coat. Hang in the middle of the room where the air is not too dry, for 24 hours, and you may find that the suit needs no pressing!

Trousers will hold the crease better and "hang" more evenly, if suspenders are worn. The coat should be removed whenever possible, especially when the dampness of perspiration would be no advantage to the coat lining.

The problem of "shine" is less, in a hard-finish worsted of mottled two-color effect. A soft flannel in plain color is the worst offender, since the surface nap wears off, or becomes pressed flat. You must raise the nap to get rid of shine. Use a press-cloth, damp sponge, moderate iron and let the fabric become evenly but only slightly dampened, then hang up to air and dry. You can "rough up" the surface with a fine, stiff brush, or rub lightly with pumice stone. To remove shine along seams that have been pressed too hard—work from the wrong side, slip a thin cardboard between the garment and the fabric of the seam-edge, then steam-press lightly.

Friction wear is the biggest problem. A tailor can sew "heel-stays" inside the back crease (where cuffs formerly occurred), small strips of fabric gleaned from seam edges, whipped in place to extend a fraction of an inch below the trouser edge, so as to catch the wear.

Fabric strain on the knees is lessened, and the crease held longer, if a "knee shield" (a piece of thin rayon or alpaca about 7 inches long) is sewn invisibly inside the trouser leg.

Stocking News

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every few minutes brings a new stocking story, perhaps because women are always looking for and expecting news from this quarter.

Now come enthusiastic reports of rayon stockings made of Celanese yarn, which dry in eight hours, instead of the prescribed 48. The swift-drying secret lies in the fact that technically this is an acetate rayon and a viscose type. Acetate rayons don't absorb as much moisture as the viscose rayons, consequently they dry overnight, thoroughly and safely.

Celanese rayon stockings cling to the ankle and do not bag. They do not stretch with wear—and they feel more like silk, and it's about the sheerest 75 dernier you've ever slipped your hand into.

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...says Mrs. Mildred Kossick, of Geneva, Ohio
"It's those *soapy-rich* suds that give such *white* washes"

MY SHIRTS LOOK SWELL LATELY
RINSO GETS 'EM DAZZLING WHITE. EVEN YOUR GREASY WORK CLOTHES COME CLEAN... EASILY!
I COULD SING OVER THE WAY RINSO SAVES THE CLOTHES. IT'S SO FAST-ACTING, SO SAFE
Rinso

With two war workers in the family, the Kossicks are proud of their new home and still manage to keep it in apple-pie order.

12-year-old Joanne is learning how to do the wash now that Mother works in a war plant. She's a big help with the housework.

Mr. Kossick and Joanne love to "harmonize." There's nothing he enjoys more than twanging away on his guitar unless it's playing golf.

NEW! —and it's the BEST Rinso ever made

IN THE SAME FAMILIAR PACKAGE

Only New Rinso gives you *all* these:
MORE WASHING POWER
LONGER LASTING SUDS
GREATER ECONOMY
EASIER ON HANDS
"ANTI-SNEEZE"
98% FREE OF SNEEZY SOAP DUST

"Rinso-White" is a Whiter White

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	924,044
1943 volume to date	24,819,816
1942 volume to date	15,699,325

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L (1.60a)	2	57	57	57	+1
Adams Exp (.45e)	14	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Adams Millis ¼g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¾
Addressograph (1)	8	17¾	16¾	17¾	+1
Air Reduction (1a)	7	40⅝	40¼	40¼	
Alaska Juneau	41	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Alleghany Corp	16	1	1	1	
Alleghany pf xw	12	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	17	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	3	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Alleghny Lud (2e)	26	22⅜	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
Allen Indust (¾e)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye(6a)	4	151	150	150	
Allied Kid (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Allied Str (.15g)	20	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg (1)	35	30⅜	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
Alpha P C (¼g)	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ½
Amal Lea pf ½e	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
Am Ag Ch (1.20a)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Am Airline (1½e)	53	57⅛	56	56¾	+1⅛
Am Bank N (.10g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Am Bk N pf (3) †	20	48	48	48	
Am Br Sh (1.70e)	7	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	41	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	13	79¾	79¼	79½	+ ¾
Am Can pf (7) †	60	176	175¼	177	+1¼
Am Car & Fdy 1g	14	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Am C&F pf 8.29g	32	71⅞	70½	71	— ½
Am Ch & C (2)	33	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+ ⅞
Am Chicle (4a)	2	98¼	96¼	96¼	— ¾
Am Cr S 6%pf 6†	3	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅜
Am Crystal S 2½e	27	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
Am Encaustic Til	15	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅜
Am Distillery	5	16½	16½	16½	
Am & For Pow	15	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ¼
Am&FP $6 pf¾4k	3	44	43⅞	44	+ ¼
Am&FP $7pf ⅞ak	1	51½	51¼	51½	+1½
Am & F P 2 pf	14	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Am Hide & Leath	35	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ⅜
Am Home (2.40)	•1	55	55	55	+ ⅛
Am Ice	1	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (½e)	2	41	41	41	+1
Am International	11	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf (7e)	2	83¼	83¼	83¼	+1
Am Locomotive	21	9⅛	8⅞	9	
Am M & Fdy (.80)	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am M & Met(3/2e)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
Am News (1.80) †	50	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Am Pow & Lt	55	1½	1½	1½	
Am P&L $6 pf	22	24⅜	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	19	20¾	20	20½	+ ¾
Am R & S (.15g)	135	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am Roll M .20g	36	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	•350	61½	61	61⅜	— ⅛
Am Seat (1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Am Ship B (3e)	†200	29½	29	29¼	
Am Smelt (2)	40	40⅜	39½	39⅞	+ ⅜
Am Smelt pf (7)	†180	147¼	147	147¼	— ¾
Am Snuff (.60g)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs (3/2g)	23	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
Am Stores 3/2g	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
Am Stove .30g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Am Sugar 1½a	9	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	96¼	96	96	
Am Sum Tob (2e)	9	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	133	132⅛	133	+ ⅝
Am Tobacco (3a)	7	52	51½	52	+1
Am Tob B (3a)	23	52½	52	52⅛	+ ⅝
Am Tob pf (6) †	60	139½	139½	139½	— ½
Am Type Fdrs	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	9	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	109	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	61½	61½	61½	+1
Am Woolen	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Am Wool pf (8e)	8	61½	60⅝	61	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	41	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅞
Anaconda C (2½e)	74	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ½
Anac W&C 1½e †	20	26¼	26	26¼	+ ½
Anchor Hock (1e)	14	18	17¾	18	+ ¾
Andes Cbp (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
A P W Paper	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Armour III	162	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Armour III pr p	11	53⅞	52½	53¾	+2
Arnold Const ½	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Armstrong C (1¼g)	4	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
Associated DG ½g	17	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	80	102	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅜
Atch T&SF 1½g	54	47	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅜
Atch T&SF pf (5)	10	73⅜	72¾	73¼	+ ¾
Atl Coast Line 2e	10	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	
Atl G&W In (3e)	4	22½	22½	22½	
Atl G&W In pf 5e	2	49	48½	49	+1¼
Atlantic Refin (3½	16	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
Atlas Corp (¼g)	22	8⅞	8¼	8¾	+ ½
Atlas Powd (¾g)	1	63	63	63	+2
Aviation Co (1⅛e)	119	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	

B

Bald Loco ct (1e)	34	13	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	8	4	3⅞	4	
Balt & Ohio pf	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	17	7¼	7	7	
Bang&A pf 2½k †•5		43	43	43	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	12	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
Barker Bros (3/2e)	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	70	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	25	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	14	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Beli Aire (2e)	9	13¼	13	13¼	
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	19	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ½
Best Foods (.60)	3	97⅛	93¼	97⅛	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	26½	25½	26½	+1
Beth Steel (1½g)	29	59¾	58¾	59¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¾
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	•6	29	28¾	28⅞	+1⅜
Black & Deck 1.60	10	1⅞	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Bliss & Lau 1½e	7	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	17	7	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Bloomingde .20g †	20	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Blumenth pf 14k †	20	97	97	97	
Boeing Airp (1e)	25	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ¼
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	4	45	44⅞	45	+ ½
Bond Stores(1.60)	7	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	8	24	23⅜	24	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	29¾	29⅛	29¾	+ ¾
Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Brass 1	14	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	16	24	23½	23½	— ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
Bkiyn & Qu Trans	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas(3e)	18	12¾	11¾	12½	+ ¾
Brown Shoe (2)	2	36⅛	36⅛	36½	+ ⅜
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	6	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½e	54	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	18	4⅛	4	4	
Budd Mfg pr	†110	82	81¾	82	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	18	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (2½e)	6	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Burling Mills .35g	10	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
Burl M 2½pf 2½	1	55	55	55	+ ½
Burr Add M (.60)	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Bush TB pf2¼e	† 10	27	27	27	
Butler Bros (.15g)	18	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Butte C&Z (1/4e)	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers A M Co	12	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
Byers pf 1.80k †	20	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
Byron Jack (¼g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	

C

Calif Pack (1½)	6	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Calumet&Hec (1)	26	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy 1½e	8	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
Can Dr G A (.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Can Pacific	26	6½	6⅜	6½	
Capital Adm A	3	⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
Caro C&O (5) †	40	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
Carriers&Gen .20a	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	4	88½	87½	88½	+2
Case (JI) pf 7 †	20	133	133	133	
Caterpil Tract (2)	11	43¾	43	43¾	+ ¼
Celanese Corp (2)	13	29¾	28¾	29¼	+ ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	20	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	60	97½	97½	97½	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	120½	120½	120½	
Celotex Corp (½)	29	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	40	63	62¾	63	—1
Cent Aguirre 1½	16	20	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
Cent Foundry .10e	13	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½ †	30	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Cent RR NJ	7	5½	5	5⅛	
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	12	1½	1	1⅛	
Cerro de Pas (4)	22	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †34	0	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅜
Chain Belt (1/4g)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Champ P&F 1/4g	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
Champ P&F pf 6 †	20	101	101	101	
Checker Cab	7	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3a)	22	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	
Chi & E III	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Chi & E III A .59g	8	9¼	8⅞	9	
Chi Great West	9	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼k	12	12⅜	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½e	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	15	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
Chi R I 6%pf	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Chi R I 7% pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Childs Co	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Chrysler Cp (3½e)	45	72⅞	71¾	72⅜	+ ⅞
City Ice&F (1.20)	7	13	12¾	13	+ ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
City Investing	† 90	28	27	27	—2
Clark Equip (3)	4	34½	34½	34½	
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
Clev Grap Br (2e)	4	32½	32	32½	+1
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	42	41⅞	42	+ ½
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	20	149½	149½	149½	+ ½
Cluett Peab 2¼e	9	35¼	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Colgate-P-P 1/2a	10	17½	17¼	17½	
Collins & Aik	6	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅜
Collins&A pf(5)	†100	108	108	108	
Col & South	†280	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1pf	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Col & Sou 2pf	†130	4⅛	4	4	
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	6	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ¾
Colum Br A 1½e	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Colum Br B 1½e	1	18	18	18	+ ½
Colum G & El	615	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
Colum Carbon (4)	2	86	85	86	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	10	51¼	49⅞	51¼	+1⅜
Col G&E5%pf5 †	30	45	45	45	Feb 9
Colum Pict (1/2e)	30	10	11	11	+ ½
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
Coml Credit (3)	8	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	25	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅜
Coml Solvents .60e	120	11¾	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
Com'wlth & South	121	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	5	41	40½	40¾	— ⅛
Com'wlth Ed .35g	19	24½	24½	24⅜	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	4	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1a)	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅜
Consol Aircraft	12	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	12¾	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7 †	10	91½	91½	91½	— ¼
Con C pr pf 6½ †	30	99	98¾	99	+ ¼
Cons Copperm .45e	22	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison(1.60)	46	17¾	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	18	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
ConsFilm In pf 1e	23	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
Consol Oil (1/2e)	77	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
Consolodation Coal	11	9	9	9	
Consolodation Cl pf	2	41	40½	41	
Conser P pf 4½ †	30	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½pg	18	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can (1¼e)	13	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
Cont Diam F .65e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	42½	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.55e)	180	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Delaw 1	12	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ¼
Cont Steel (2e)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	8	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	40	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
Corn Products 2.60	5	58	58	58	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	20	178	178	178	+1
Coty Inc (1/4e)	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Coty International	7	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	13	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	70	98¾	98	98	— ¾
Crosley Corp 1/2e	3	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Crown C&S 1/2e	1	22¾	22	22¾	+ ¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	20	35	34¼	34½	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75¾	75	75¾	+ ¼
Cuba RR pf	† 70	10	10	10	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	29	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Cudahy Pack	8	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	74	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Curtis P pr pf 3¼k	12	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	81	7½	7⅜	7½	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	5	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1¼e	7	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
Cushman's $8 pf †	10	84	84	84	+4

D

Daviso Ch .60e	14	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Decca Records .60a	13	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	44	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
Deere & Co 1.35e	19	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
Deisel-W-G 1½e	6	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	12	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	42	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Detroit Edis .30g	21	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅜
Devoe&Ray A 1	†530	23	22¾	23	
Diam Mat pf 1½	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Diam T Motor (1e)	14	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
Dist Cp-S pf (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	+1
Dixie-Vortex 1/2e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Dixie-Vor-A2½ z	†100	39½	39	39½	+ ½
Doehler Die Cas (2)	3	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
Dome Min (h.40g)	32	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc (5e)	9	60½	59¾	60½	+ ½
Dow Chem (3)	5	135	134⅜	135	+1
Dunhill Int	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	12	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	
du Pont deN 4½e	15	145¾	145	145¾	+ ⅜
du Pont pf (4½)	1	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ¼

E

Eastern Air Lines	18	33½	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅞
Eastman Kodak (5)	3	153¾	153	153	—1
Eaton Mfg (3)	6	35¾	35⅜	35¾	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	12	27⅛	27	27⅛	
El Auto-Lite 2¼e	14	32⅝	32¼	32½	
Eastern Roll Mill	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	34	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	52	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	8	35¼	35	35¼	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	2	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
El Paso N G .2.40	2	26⅛	26½	26½	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	135	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ¼
Eng PS256 pf 6 †	90	72	72	72	—1
Equit Office Bldg	31	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Erie Railroad (1e)	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	29	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	11	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ½
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Evans Products	15	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	6	25¼	25	25¼	
Exchange Buffet	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	

F

Fairbanks Mor (1)	•2	35½	34¾	35½	+1⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	12	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾e	1	10¾	1 1/2	1 3/4	+ ¼
Fed Mining&Sm 4	8	23⅜	23¼	23½	
Fed Mot Truck 40	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
Fed D Strs .45g	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	5	14	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	44	44	44	+ ¾
Firestone T&R 3/4g	15	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	107	107	107	+ ¾
First Nat Strs 2½	2	33½	33½	33½	
Flintkote (3/4g)	19	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Florence Stove (2)	3	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	7	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
Follans Stl pf	†230	34	33½	34	+ ¾
Food Mach (1¾)	2	41½	41	41½	+1½
Foster Wheeler	16	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	31	7	6⅞	7	
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	20	19½	20	

G

Gabriel Co .10g	•3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	199	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	14	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Gamewell Co 3e	†140	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	86	4¼	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Gar W Ind pf (1½)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1/2a	3	10¼	10½	10½	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	8	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Gen Am Trans (2e)	2	41	41	41	— ⅛
Gen Baking (.15g)	49	7⅜	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	6	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¼k †	20	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	•1	25	25	25	+ ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	79	34¾	34⅛	34¾	+ ⅜
Gen Elec (.40g)	5	37⅛	36⅞	37	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	24	2⅛	2	2	
Gen Mills (4)	3	88	87½	88	+ ¾
Gen Motors ½g	•84	47⅜	47¾	47⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	127½	127½	127½	
Gen Out Adv .20e	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	23	22½	23	+1
Gen Prec Eq (1)	22	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	5	5½	5½	5½	
Gen Pr Ink pf 6 †	10	109	109	109	+1⅜
Gen Pub Service	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Gen Ry Signal 1¼e	5	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅞
Gen Real & Util	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Gen Refract 1.20e	15	19	18¼	19	+ ⅜
Gen SC pf 13½k †	190	66	65½	66	+1
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Gen Time Inst (1)	2	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Gen Time pf 6 †	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	11	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜
Gillette S R .45e	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf 5	2	65½	65½	65½	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros	27	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
Glidden Co (.30g)	15	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Gobel (Adolf)	15	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	3	88	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½g	20	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	94½	94½	94½	
Graham-Paige Mot	68	1⅛	1	1	
Granby C Min .60	•10	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Granite C Stl .35e	17	9⅜	9	9	
Grant (WT) 1.40a	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	6	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	16	24⅛	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug (2)	10	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7 †	1	143½	142¾	142¾	+ ¼
Green (H L) 2a	3	34⅞	34½	34½	— ½
Greyhound Corp (1)	38	15¾	15⅛	15¼	
Grum Air En 1½e	3	12½	12¼	12¼	
Guantan Sugar	31	3⅛

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
20 2¾s 65-60	109.8	109.8	109.8

New York City Bonds

4 3s 80	103⅞	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
91 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	94½	94	94¼
55 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	79½	79¼	79¼
10 Alleg & West 4s 98	105	105	105
14 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Am&For P 5s 2030	81½	81½	81½
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
23 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108½	108½
40 AmT&T 3s 56	108⅛	108¾	109⅛
11 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102¾	102½	102⅝
5 Am WW&E 6s 75	100	100	100
11 Ang C Nitra deb 67	60	59¾	60
4 Ann Arbor 4s 95	67	66	67
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105½	105½	105½
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105¼	105¼
10 AT&SF 4s 95	115⅝	115¼	115½
4 At&SF a j 4s 95 st	97	97	97
10 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
12 At&Chrs AL 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
59 AC Line 1st 4s 52	88¼	88	88¼
22 AC Line cit 4s 52	77½	77⅜	77½
63 AC Line 4½s 64	65⅞	65½	65⅞
30 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	62⅞	62	62⅞
64 B&O 95 st A	37⅞	36¾	37¾
84 B&O 95 st C	41½	40⅜	41¼
68 B&O 2000 st D	37½	36⅞	37¼
151 B&O 96 st F	37¾	36¾	37¼
275 B&O cv 60 st	28¼	27¾	28¼
44 B&O 4s 48	61⅞	61½	61⅞
95 B&OPLE&MV 4s 51 st	52¾	52	52¾
13 B&O SW 50 st	45½	45	45⅜
2 B&O TC 4s 59	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
11 Bell TPa 5s 48B	104	103⅞	104
5 BeneflndLoan2¼s 50	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104	104¾	104¾
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104½	104½	104½
25 Bost&Me 4½s 70	44½	44⅜	44½
10 Bost&Me 4s 60	76	75¼	76
22 Bos&NY Air1 5s 55	31¾	30½	31½
5 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55 reg	31	31	31
1 Bkly Unu Gas 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105	104½	104½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	90	89	90
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	101	100⅜	101
20 Buf R&P 57 st	38¼	37⅞	38¼
33 Bur C R &No 5s 34	15¼	15	15¼
1 Bur C R &No 5s34 ct	15	15	15
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	81	81	81
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	109	109	109
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111	111	111
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	113	113	113
5 Can Pub 4½s 46	101½	101½	101½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	92¼	92¼	92¼
6 CanPac 4s perp	75⅝	75½	75⅝
26 Caro C&O 4s 65	110	109⅝	110
6 CarthageA&Adir 4s 81	48½	48½	48½
11 Cellanese 3½s 62	103¾	103½	103¾
10 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	100¾	100¾	100¾
20 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8	8	8
20 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	8	7⅞	8
44 Cen of Ga 5s 45	27¼	26⅜	27¼
10 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	70½	70⅜	70½
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	109½	109½	109½
18 Cen Pac 5s 60	59½	59½	59½
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	88½	88	88½
7 Cen R R N J 5s 87	24½	24¼	24¼
20 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	22¾	22½	22⅝
13 Cen R R N J 4s 87	22⅝	22¼	22¼
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	94⅜	94½	94½
4 C&O 4½s 92	131⅜	131⅜	131⅝
6 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	105	105	105
160 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19½	19	19⅜
6 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77⅝	77½	77⅝
20 CB&Q 4½s 77	70¼	70	70¼
139 CB&Q gen 4s 58	90	89	89¾
43 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	100	99¾	100
29 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 reg	99	99	99
92 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97½	97¼	97½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 reg	97	97	97
17 Chi & E Ill inc 97	36¾	36½	36¾
2 CtGtW inc 4½s 2038	41¼	41¼	41¼
4 ChiGtWest 4s 88	68¼	68	68¼
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	72¾	72¾	72¾
69 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	21¾	21½	21½
183 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6¾	6¼	6¼
6 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
19 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46¾	46⅜	46½
18 Chi&NW rfz 5s 2037	26½	25¾	25¾
18 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	38⅜	38	38⅜
77 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5¼	5¼	5¼
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	25⅞	25¾	25¾
24 Chi & NW 4s '87	37¾	37¾	37¾
11 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
17 Chi & NW 3½s '87	35½	35½	35½
50 CRI & P 4½s '52A	25¼	25	25¼
147 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	7¾	7¾	7¾
63 CRI & P 4s '88	39⅛	39	39¼
13 CRI & P 4s '88 reg	36¾	36⅜	36⅜
374 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	23¼	22⅞	23¼
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	100½	100½	100½
66 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	98	98	98
1 Childs Co 5s '43	49	49	49
37 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	35½	34¾	35¼
43 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
11 ClevUnTerm 5s 1½s '72	78¼	78	78¼
15 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	70	69¾	70
12 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	64	63⅞	64
51 Col & So 4½s '80	29	28⅝	28⅞
46 Columbia G 5s '52 Mar	95½	95	95½
16 Columbia G 5s '1961	92¾	92½	92⅝
3 ComlMack Inc '69ww	63¾	63½	63¾
15 Comwith Ed cv3½s 58	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Con R&L 4½s 51st	108	108	108
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104	104¼
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110	110	110
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94	94	94
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
10 Cuba RR 5s 52	40½	40¼	40¼
8 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
65 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅛	58⅜	59
2 Del P & L 4½s 71	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Del P & L 4½s 69	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 D & R G 4½s 36	27	27	27
134 D & R G 4s 36	26½	25½	25¾
10 D & R G West 5s 55	6	6	6
18 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	5¾	5¾	5¾
29 D& R G West 5s 78	22	21¾	22
15 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	42½	42½	42½
5 DetEd 4s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104	103¾	104
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	73	72¾	73
20 Erie 4½s 2015	57¾	57	57½
11 Erie 4s 95	94	93¾	94
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
27 FondaJ&G2-4s 82ftd	6¼	5⅞	6¼
21 Fond J&G 2-4s 82 ct	6¼	5⅞	6¼
3 Gen Stl Cst 5½s 49	98½	98½	98½
5 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	19½	19½	19½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105½	105½	105½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	97½	97½	97½
3 Gt Nor 4½s 75 D	88	88	88
24 Gt Nor 4s 7 E	87⅝	87½	87⅝
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101	100¾	100¾
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	100	100	100
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	79¾9	79¾	79¾
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	91¼	91¼	91¼
11 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	74	47	74
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¾	103⅜	103¾
1 Housatonic 5s 37	85	85	85
1 Houst'n OilTex 4½s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	41	40¾	40¾
2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	51½	51⅛	51½
18 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24¼	24	24
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Ill Cen 3½s '52	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
24 Ill Cen 4s '52	53½	53½	53½
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	51¼	51	51
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	50½	50⅛	50⅛
13 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45½	45⅜	45⅜
6 Ill Cen 5s '55	59	58½	59
5 Ill Cen St L 3s '51	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
3 Ill CenWLine 4s'51reg	64½	64½	64½
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	50½	50⅜	50½
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45½	45½	45½
5 Inland Stl 3s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 InterlakeIron cv 4s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	11⅛	10¾	11
38 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	32	31¾	32
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	31	31	31
32 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	45½	45¼	45½
5 Int Paper 6s '55	106	106	106
1 Int Paper 5s '47	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
30 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
22 Int T&T 4½s '52	68	67¾	68
24 Int T&T 5s '55	71¼	70¾	71
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2½	2½	2½
5 James F&Clea 4s '59	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
36 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	74¼	73½	74
10 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
4 K C South 5s '50	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 K C South 5s '50	65¾	65¾	65¾
4 K C Term 4s '60	110	110	110
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87	87	87
3 LE&West 3s 47	100½	100½	100½
4 Lautaro Nit inc 75	58	57	58
10 Lah Val H Term 5s 54	46¼	45¾	46¼
10 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	46¼	45¾	46¼
9 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58¼	58	58
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39¾	39¾	39¾
40 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36⅞	36	36⅜
42 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34	33⅞	33⅞
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83¾	83¾	83¾
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87¼	87¼	87¼
4 L & N Pad & M 4s'46D	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 L & N 3s '80 St L	82	81⅞	82
4 Mich Cen 4½s '79	63¼	63¼	63¼
8 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	31	31	31
1 M&StL 4s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	19½	19½	19½
66 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19½	19¼	19¼
136 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	44¾	43½	44¾
56 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	24¼	23¾	24¼
63 M-K-T 4½s 78	38½	38	39½
73 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44¼	43¾	44¼
30 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	38	37	38
41 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	8	7⅝	7⅞
81 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	41¾	41⅜	41¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	41½	41½	41¾
24 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	41¾	41⅝	41¾
43 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41⅜	41½	41⅜
42 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
6 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	96	96	96
3 Mon WPa Pub Sv6s 65	111	111	111
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105½	105½	105½
11 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38½	38½	38½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33¾	33¾	33¾
19 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅞	39¾	39¾
12 NashCha&StL 4s 78	72	71½	72
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106¼	106¼	106½
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	103	102⅝	103
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	73½	73½	73½
1 NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	107	107	107
1 N Orl&NE 4½s 52	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	86¾	86½	86¾
33 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	56¾	56¼	56½
5 NY&Putnam 4s 93	44½	44½	44½
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛
57 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝
26 NYC cn 4s 98	53⅞	53¾	53⅞
5 NYC 3½s 46	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
38 NYC cv 3¼s 52	73⅜	72¾	73¼
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78¼	78¼	78¼
6 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	51¾	51½	51¾
30 NYCho&StL 4½s 78	67¼	66¾	67
11 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	100¾	100½	100¾
7 NY Connevt 3½s 65	101¾	101½	101¾
11 NY Dock Co 4s 51	68	68	68
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	62	62	62
16 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42½	42	42
15 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53	52½	53
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	39¾	39¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	36½	36½	36½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 NYNH&H 4s 56	36½	36⅜	36½
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	10½	10½	10½
14 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	9¼	8⅞	9
16 NY O&W gen 4s 55	4¼	4⅛	4¼
42 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	11⅛	10¾	11⅛
16 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110¾	110¾	110¾
21 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2016	32¾	32½	32½
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	57	57
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	56¾	57
9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53	53⅛
22 Nor Pac 4s 97	77⅞	77¾	77¾
28 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43¾	43¾
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¼	108	108⅛
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	103½	103⅛	103⅛
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	110¾	110¼	110¼
11 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	100	99¼	100
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	97½	97½	97½
7 Para Pict 4s 58	103¼	103	103
5 Pen Co 4s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	103	103	103
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109½	109½	109½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	104	104½
14 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	90¾	91
14 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99½	99⅛	99½
11 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	99¼	99	99¼
1 Pen RR 4s 48	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92	92	92
9 Pen RR 3¼s 52	93¾	93½	93½
39 Pere Marq 5s 56	78½	78⅜	78½
17 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61¾	61½	61¾
20 Pere Marq 4s 56	70½	70¼	70½
5 PubSvcNoIll 3½s 68	111	111	111
17 Readg 4½s 97A	81½	81¼	81½
15 Readg 4½s 97B	81	81	81
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	92½	92½	92½
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
25 Repub Stl 5½s 54	104¾	104⅜	104¾
7 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102	101⅞	102
23 RioGrWest 1st 4s39	65	65	65
53 RioGrW clt 4s 49	32	31½	32
2 RioGtW clt 4s 49	27½	27⅛	27½
29 Rut R&K Bk L 4½s'34	25¼	25	25¼
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 StLIM&S 4sR&G '33ct	83	82	82
198 St L S F 5s '50 B	26½	26	26¼
321 St L S F 4½s '78	25⅞	25¼	25¾
67 StLSF 4½s '78 ct st	25½	25	25½
421 St L S F 4s '50 A	24	23½	23¾
12 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	23¾	23¼	23¾
25 St L S W rfg 5s '90	31	30¾	30⅞
66 StP&KC Sh L 4½s 41	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
34 Seab A L cn 6s 45	16⅞	16⅜	16¾
5 Seab A LL 6s 45 ct	15¾	15½	15¾
33 Seab A L 4s 50 st	33½	32½	33½
2 Seab A L 4s 50 unc	33¾	33¾	33¾
26 Seab A LL rfg 4s 59	16⅝	16½	16⅝
21 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	20¼	19½	20¼
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106	106	106
3 So Bell T & T 3s 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	58½	58½	58½
36 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54¾	54½	54½
47 So Pac 4½s 69	55½	55¼	55½
16 So Pac rfg 4s 55	79¼	79	79
7 So Pac clt 4s 49	80¼	80	80¼
15 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	77	77	77
25 So Pac 3¾s 46	95¼	95⅛	95¼
31 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57½	57¼	57½

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in $100C	High	Low	2:00
5 So Pac SF Ter 4s 50	89½	89½	89½
2 South Ry 6½s 56	94½	94	94½
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	90¼	90¼	90¼
60 South Ry cn 5s 94	97½	96½	97½
24 South Ry gen 4s 56	72⅜	72½	72⅜
5 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	45½	45	45½
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105¼	105½	105⅝
18 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104⅜	104½	104½
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Texark&FtS 5½s 50	90	90	90
10 Tex&P 1st 5s2000	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
26 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	70¼	70¼	70¼
21 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	70¼	70	70¼
12 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	70¼	70	70
15 Tird Ave aj 6s 60	25¾	25⅜	25¾
2 T St L&W 4s 50	95	95	95
36 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	108½	109
7 Un Pac 2½s 70	100	99¾	99¾
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	99¼	99	99¼
1 Un NJ RR & Can 4s 44	102	102	102
3 US Stockyds4½s 51	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Uta P&L 5s 44	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Va Elc&Pow 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Virginian Ry 3s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
61 Wabas 4¼s 91	39¾	39⅜	39¾
18 Wabash 4s 81	49¾	49½	49½
1 Wabash 4s 71	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361	49½	49½	49½
15 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46½	46½	46½
8 Westn Md 4s 52	92¾	92½	92¾
49 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	40½	40	40½
35 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	40¾	40	40⅝
7 Western Un 5s 51	91¼	91¼	91¼
20 Western Un 5s 60	87¼	87	87¼
9 Western Un 4½s 50	91⅝	91¼	91¼
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	89¼	89	89
3 Wilson&Co 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
2 Winston Sal 4s 60	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
45 Wis Cen 4s 49	50	50	50
15 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16¾	16¾	16¾
15 Young S&T cv2¼s 48	102	102	102
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	97½	97½	97½

Foreign Bonds

114	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79	78½	78⅝
1	Australia 5s 55	88¼	88¼	88¼
1	Australia 5s 57	88	88	88
6	Brazil 6½s 26-57	39½	39¼	39½
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	39	39	39
6	Brisbane 5s '57	90	90	90
1	Buen A 3s '84	52½	52½	52½
1	Buen A 4¾s '77	69½	69½	69½
5	Buen A 4¾s Apr '76	70	70	70
2	Buen A 4¾s '75	71¼	71	71¼
3	Canada 5s '52	100⅜	100	100 11-32
10	Canada 3s '67	100	100	100
4	Chile MtBk6¾s '61asd	18	18	18
4	Chile 7s '42 asd	19	19	19
10	Chile 6s '60 asd	19	18¾	19
14	Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	19	18¾	18⅞
7	Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	19	18¾	18⅞
1	Chilean Mun 7s '60 asd	17¼	17¼	17¾
12	Colomb 3s '70	41	41	41
10	Cuba 4½s '77	79½	79½	79½
10	Greek 6s '68 pt pd	16	16	16
1	Mex 5s asd 45	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
26	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	9¾	9¾	9¾
15	Mex 10 4s asd 45	13	13	13
5	Minas Ger 6½s 58	21¾	21¾	21¾
8	N Sou Wales 5s 57	90	90	90
2	Norway 6s 44	101	101	101
4	Norway 4½s 65	83	82¾	83
5	Peru 1st 6s 60	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
5	Porto Aleg 7½s 66	19½	19½	19½
1	Rio de Jan 8s 46	20¼	20¼	20¼
7	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	19½	19½	19½
1	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	24¼	24¼	24¼
7	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	21½	21¼	21½

Bond sales (in dollars)—7,582,000; previous day 9,870,400; week ago 12,009,000; year ago 6,803,300; two years ago closed; Jan. 1 to date 392,273,600; year ago 281,787,000; two year ago 278,664,025.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅞	8
American Barge Line Co	8½	9½
American Hardware Co	22¾	24¾
American Manufacturing	28¾	29¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
Amerigan Wringer Co	4½	5¾
†Amoskeag Company	23¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	68¾	..
Appleton Company	34	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	48½	49¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14⅛	15¾
Bausch & Lomp Optical Co	20⅞	22⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	11⅞	13
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	60¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33½	35¾
Brown Co	1.75	2.05
Brown Co pf	27	29
Campbell A S Co Inc	5	6
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	18	19¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	22½	24½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Draper Corporation	63¼	66¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¼	16⅜
Eastern Corporation	5	6
Eastern Corporation pf	18½	20
Exolon Co	8¾	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅞	12¼
Family Loan Society pf A	23⅜	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	38¼	41½
Fruit of the Loom	13⅞	15⅜
General Fire Extinguisher	12⅜	14

Sub Flies Broom, 8 Flags for Sweep Of Japanese Ships

ABOARD UNITED STATES SUBMARINE WAHOO AT A PACIFIC BASE, Feb. 10 (AP)—This fleet submarine has a broom attached to its periscope and flies a pennant with eight Japanese flags fluttering beneath to denote a bag of two combat ships and six auxiliaries.

The broom was in token of the clean sweep in the wiping out of a Japanese convoy north of central New Guinea. One of these torpedoed ships was a fully-loaded transport, carrying an estimated 1,500 to 6,000 Japanese troops bound for Wewak, some 300 miles northwest of Salamaua.

Lieut. Commander Dudley W. Morton is the skipper.

"They called me Mushmouth when I was a plebe at the Academy and the name Mush has stuck with me since," he said. "And my real action started off Musha Island, New Guinea, so we called it Mush Harbor.

"We were looking for Wewak Harbor, but it proved to be Finger Bay, Musha Island. We discovered a ship deep in the narrow harbor. We approached submerged and found it to be a destroyer, apparently taking on water and anchored. We sent four torpedoes after it. They missed, and the destroyer came charging after us at 20 knots.

"When within 800 yards, I loosed the last immediately available torpedo and we were headed for each other. At 500 yards it smacked amidships and the destroyer broke in two. Japs were all over it. Although disabled and cut in two, with the bow sinking, it fired on us and we hightailed it out.

"Two days later we met a convoy of four Japanese ships and chased them. We torpedoed the leading freighter and the second ship, a transport, destroying both and crippling a third ship. The transport was loaded with troops. After the torpedoing, the ships engaged in battle with us, but we destroyed them. At sunset we got a third and by night we caught the fourth and sent it to the bottom."

Work Ruling Aids Symphony Players

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Musicians in symphony orchestras do not come under the War Manpower Commission's recent "work-or-fight" order to workers in 29 occupations and their status is exactly the same as before publication of the nondeferrable list, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional Director of the WMC, announced Feb. 9.

The nondeferrable listing includes those engaged in dance, music, theatrical, and art studios and schools, but a ruling obtained from Washington by Mrs. Rosenberg excluded those playing in symphony orchestras from such classification for the present.

CLASSIFIED

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PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
689 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge
Kir. 2345 Mass.

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NEW colonial-finish, 5-rm. house; fireplace, bath, lav., hot-water heat, unrationed fuel, screened-in porch; garage. Kerr, Farrar Rd., off Rte. 126, South Lincoln, Mass. Way. 134-12.

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N. Y. C.—Gentleman share attractive, convenient Park Avenue apartment with gentleman. Write Box P-1, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily; $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

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BELMONT, MASS.—Several rooms in private home; 3 minutes car line, 12 minutes Harvard sq.; breakfast optional; bus. person. Bel. 2990-W.

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BOSTON, CLEARWAY ST.—SUNNY ROOM, NEWLY FURNISHED; EDISON HEAT; BUSINESS PERSON. CALL KEN. 5531.

BOSTON, BEACON ST., NEAR MASS. AVE.—2 ROOMS FOR BUSINESS WOMEN; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. COM. 8722.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Large pleasant rm., priv. family; 15 min. Park St.; garage nearby; bus. gentleman. ASP. 8150 eves.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
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JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. Fond section—Large rm., continuous hot water, coal heat; janitor; breakfasts optional; gentlemen. Arn. 2654.

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N. Y. C., PARK AVE. SUITE, furnished—unfurnished, private kitchen, bath, and also single and double, in warm dignified home for Christian Scientists. Call SA 2-4643.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Delightful outside, sunny, large, small, redecorated; studio type; elevator; reasonable; references. EN. 2-9461.

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CLASSIFIED (Continued)

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

MANAGER with business experience for restaurant and milk bar; good hours, good wages. Apply with references to MRS. O. M. SANBORN, supervisor, 1105 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTO PARTS MAN
MAN not subject to draft with some parts experience; position near Boston. Write stating qualifications and references, Box H-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT companion for girl 18 years; prefer mental care experience; state age, experience. Box M-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Experienced bookkeeper who thoroughly understands all phases of bookkeeping and accounting; must be accurate at figures and a good penman; neatness and pleasing personality required; good opportunity for individual desiring to improve her present position. Reply in own handwriting, stating age and experience. Box K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

3 EXPERIENCED all around beauticians, full time. LINDSAY'S BEAUTY SHOP, 2485 Creston Ave., Phone FO. 4-9703, Bronx, N. Y.

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Young lady experienced in handling customer's orders; good typist with some knowledge of stenography; excellent opportunity. Reply own handwriting stating age, experience and salary expected. Box K-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY wanted immediately, recent commercial school graduate or one about ready to finish course; no previous business experience necessary. Requirements—ability take dictation, do typewriting; intelligence and ambition to assume office responsibility. Candidates must have character and background. Position will eventually lead to that of private secretary. Address letter to E. L., Box H-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Capable and responsible woman as housemother in children's organization. Reply to Box X-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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YOUNG lady, cashier, clerk in high-grade shoe store; experience unnecessary. Apply evenings, 96 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood, N. J.

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VERSATILE RADIO MAN DESIRES CHANGE Experienced program-musical director, production man. All-around announcing experience-good news presentation. Excellent copy writer Have unique early-morning show idea. College graduate, with ability, initiative, ideas, reliability, appearance, personality. Draft exempt. Now on five kilo regional. Write Box M-65, 3-101, General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

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give you a smooth, graceful silhouette. Call Our Corsetiere
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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

DOGS

GIVING 4-month-old police puppy (female) to someone having good home where she can run. Write Box K-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FLORISTS

R. D. CURRY, Florist
4 So. Orange Ave., So. Orange, N. J. SO 2-1812
Send Flowers for Your Valentine.

FOR SALE

Cabinet for Frozen Foods
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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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FOR SKILLED WORKMANSHIP AND REASONABLE RATES on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing or blending of any fur garment, see and ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. Made to order and ready-to-wear furs available in all price ranges. Armand et Soeur, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-1424.

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EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE—GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620

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Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women. 342 Madison. N. Y. C. MU. 2-0253.

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HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

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18th Century Furniture

18th Century period furniture is among the most desirable of fine furniture. There is no better time than now to select various pieces and do your own grouping. Start in with one piece and add to it from time to time. Come in and see our Wishmaker Rooms and consult our Wishmaker decorator.

SEVENTH FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

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REMEMBER
Your Family, Friends and Sweethearts Love to Get Our VALENTINES
GOLDENBERG'S
Admired Gifts and Greetings
8 UNION AVE., N., CRANFORD, N. J.

BELL'S DRUG STORE
S. S. Eisenberg, Reg. Pharm.
17 No. Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Candies and Perfumes for Valentine's Day

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
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Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
Specialize in
TURBANWAV
The Heatless Permanent
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Or 5-9750

Spring Showing
For Women and Chidren
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530-32 Main Street

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
817 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7878

Serving the Discriminating
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Expert attention given to all Military Clothes. Same day service.
15 Washington Place OR 5-6729

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Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
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Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

HOBOKEN

February 14 Is Valentine's Day
Flowers may easily be telegraphed anywhere in the United States.
Member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
GRULICH & SONS
616 Washington Street Hoboken, N. J.
Phone—HOboken 3-0510

Trenchcoats Showerproofed
Mailed Orders Returned Promptly
U.S. CLEANERS & DYERS CO
716 Washington St. Hoboken, N. J.

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Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

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H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: South Orange 2-3274. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
Heinz Baby Food
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

STRUBBE'S
Fancy Molded Ice Cream for VALENTINE'S DAY
Homemade Candy Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves of Distinction
Hair Cutting a Specialty
166 Maplewood Avenue SO. 3-2297

MILLBURN

The Candlelight Shop, Inc.
Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Ave.

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd Mill 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

VALENTINE FLOWERS
Massmann
416 Bloomfield Avenue Mont. 2-3000

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Bloomfield Ave. at Valley Road
Montclair

Clairidge Book & Gift Shop
VALENTINE CARDS AND GIFTS FOR EVERYONE
Rental Library—Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
31 CHURCH STREET
Open daily 9-6 Montclair 2-0763

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

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Woodrust JEWELERS EST 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg Montclair, N. J

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
TIRE *Sales and Repairing*
SOCONY VACUUM GAS & OIL
15-19 Orange Road Phone:
684 Bloomfield Ave. Mo. 2-0510

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

Knox Hats *Fownes Gloves*
REMEMBER "HIM" with a TIE for VALENTINE'S DAY
WellMont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
MANHATTAN SHIRTS and PAJAMAS

"THE SHOP THAT'S DIFFERENT"
Nann's Flowers For VALENTINE'S DAY
Phone Montclair 2-2352 605 Bloomfield Ave.
Night Phone: Verona 8-4865
Greenhouses, Verona, N. J.

Oriental Rugs Plain and Domestic Carpets
C. M. Arslanian
"Studio of the Orient"
25 South Park Street
Expert Washing and Repairing and storage Phone Montclair 2-6260

Miss Everett, Inc.
GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
LINGERIE MILLINERY
492 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-3507

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Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

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CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000. Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

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HUNTTING'S SERVICE STATION
Tire, Battery, Road and Towing Service
MARFAK LUBRICATION
Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
Nutley 2-0047 688 Franklin Avenue
Cor. Kingsland Road, Nutley

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Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50 235 Main Street

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Pl. SO 2-2260

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library, Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
4 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-3366

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SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
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Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
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Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

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BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD RIDGEWOOD 6-4700 RIDGEWOOD-N.J.

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD
WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel
15 River Rd. Fairlawn N J Lambert 8-1184

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	O	H	E	M	I	A
O	H	M	■	A	■	R
L	I	■	D	R	U	M
E	O	S	■	T	■	O
R	■	O	C	H	E	R
O	D	D	■	A	N	Y
■	E	■	■	I	■	■
R	E	P	■	O	D	E
A	R	I	O	N	■	U
B	■	C	■	E	A	R
B	A	K	E	■	T	O
L	■	E	■	C	O	P
E	U	T	E	R	P	E

12

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

★ SAVE FUEL!
• ROCK WOOL
• STORM SASH
• STORM DOORS
Sears SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO. TRENTON Phone: 9291

For Quality RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING BLANKET LAUNDRY CO. 156 Brunswick Ave. Phone 2-7123

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
Sole Agents for
Lowe Bros. Paints
432 Princeton Avenue Phone 8151

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

DON'T WAIT
Have your SUITS and DRESSES Cleaned Now
FOR EASTER
Federal Cleaners and Dyers
218 EAST BROAD STREET
The Largest Drive-In Station in Town

SERVICENTER INCORPORATED EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES' SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any: even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye.—COL. 3:13

Words of Current Interest

Amoz (Isa. 2:1) — *A'-moz* (a long, o short).

To note this as the name of the prophet Isaiah's father is to tell the whole known story.

Bosom (Ex. 4:6)—*Booz'-um* (oo short as in look, *u* clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's second choice, the oo may be pronounced long as in moon—*boo'-zum*.

An Anglo-Saxon inheritance, it figures in the written language from the eleventh century, and elementally it means, by Oxford teaching, "the breast of a human being." It assumes a number of literal and figurative uses down the centuries of prose and poetry. Obviously in the reference to Moses in Ex. 4:6 it refers to the space between breast and garment. An American Translation here retains "bosom." Stands for a Hebrew word quite frequently used right through the Old Testament.

Cognizant—*Kog'-ni-zant* (o and i short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

"Having knowledge of"; signification holding from Latin source-word. Enters written English early in the nineteenth century, by finding of Oxford. Has proved handy in three sorts of use—general, philosophical, and legal.

Idolater—*I-dol'-a-ter* (i long, o short, *a* obscured as in sofa, *e* as in maker).

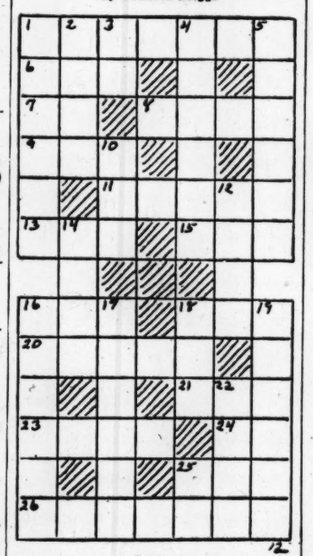
"A worshiper of idols." From fourteenth century. Literally and figuratively much employed, almost always with a derogatory force. To look back, a Greek compound noun is borrowed into early Christian Latin; this provides a word from which English "idolater" in due time is fashioned.

Pharaoh (Ex. 3:10)—*Far'-o* (*a* as in care, o quick-long as in obey). By Webster's second choice, *fa'-ro* (*a* and *o* long).

Webster's is for shaping the first syllable out of the letters *Phar-*, and that gives a broadish sound for the *a*. The Websterian division of the syllables may quite likely be defended under some linguistic law or other; but many persons prefer the *Pha-* division just the same, and give long value to the *a*. Webster's humors them by granting their pronunciation second place. Funk & Wagnalls puts the first syllable with long *a* first, and gives a three-syllable pronunciation second place, lengthening the first *a* and obscuring the second. Century is for two syllables, long *a*.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What place is scene of opera "Der Freischutz"?
6—What is practical unit of electrical resistance?
7—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
8—What is a metal barrel for liquids, as oil?
9—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
11—What is any of various ferruginous clays?
13—Unpaired.
15—Some.
16—What is a corded fabric?
18—What is a poem suited to be set to music?
20—What horse of Greek mythology possessed power of speech?
21—What is fruiting spike of Indian corn?
23—If someone sent you a jurel, would you bake, wear, or ride it?
24—Toward.
25—What is a tube or quill on which silk is wound?
26—Who was Muse of music?

Down
1—What is Maurice Ravel's best-known composition?
2—What is principal eastern tributary of Mississippi River?
3—His Majesty (abbr.)
4—Richmond Fair is seen in what opera?
5—Place where instruments of war are deposited is what?
10—Turf.
12—In Arthurian legend, who was wife of Geraint?
14—The sambar is what?
16—What do you call a tumultuous crowd of people?
17—What is a pale used in making fences?
18—Unity.
19—Basques live on what continent?
22—At the top.
25—Symbol for chromium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How a 'Sky-Hook' Helps to Launch Plane-Towed Gliders?

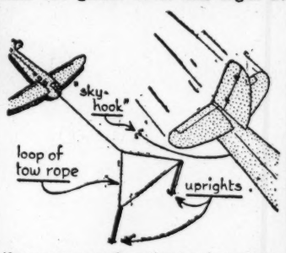
Ordinarily it takes a very long runway for a plane with a glider dragging behind it to get up sufficient speed to lift the glider into the air and lift itself, too.

A device, however, has been worked out by means of which the glider (or several gliders, for that matter) may be picked up by a plane that already is in flight.

To accomplish this flying pick-up, two uprights (like football goal posts) are set up about 15 feet apart. From a revolving drum in the nose of the glider, about 200 feet of tow cable is paid out, the forward end forming a large roughly triangular loop with its base stretched between the tips of the two uprights.

The plane that is to do the towing swoops down, skimming over the glider, and just clearing the uprights. A "sky-hook" or grappling device hanging from the plane's tail hooks the loop of the glider rope and pulls it off the posts.

The revolving drum in the nose of the glider pays out line as the plane jerks the tow cable forward. The glider pilot then begins applying brakes to the drum, and in a very brief while he halts the drum and the glider is in full flight at



the same speed as the towing plane. The revolving drum relieves the plane and the glider of what otherwise would be a shattering wrench and is a major factor in the success of the flying pick-up.

In military use, this device could prove quite important. Not only could troops, supplies, and even tanks be glider-transported to strategic points in double-quick time for surprise offensives, but the unloaded gliders could be snatched up again from almost any level space and so be available for repeat cargoes.

The glider pick-up is said to be a development of an airmail pick-up service which has been in use for several years.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

LONG after you have forgotten the moment you were kind, a dividend of gratitude comes to your doorstep.—ANON.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Make him let us come down!"

Brevities

Indianapolis News: An optimist is a citizen who still keeps his "tourists-taken" sign burning through the night.

The Rutland (Vt.) Herald: President Roosevelt may be a great traveller, but whoever said Winston Churchill was a stay-at-home?

In Lighter Vein

One-Point Landing

Making a forced landing, the young pilot hit a tree top; the machine turned over and landed upside down.

The pilot crawled out and surveyed the wreckage. Then he remarked:

"Well, that sort of landing saves the tires."—Exchange.

Takes Practice

"What are you studying now?" asked the new-rich mother of her youngest son.

"We have just begun the study of molecules," he answered.

For a moment she looked blank; then a gleam of interest showed in her eyes.

"I hope you will be attentive and practice constantly," she exclaimed eagerly. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he couldn't keep it in his eye."—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

What of the Prize?

In the vast multitude which descended upon President Lincoln after his inauguration, seeking political jobs, was a worthy saw-mill operator from New Hampshire.

In two interviews Mr. Lincoln sought to convince the man that his best interests lay in returning to his mill and giving closer attention to his business rather than mixing in politics. But the visitor was unconvinced. At the third interview the President said, "I never was in New Hampshire but once, and that was in the fall of the year—a cold, rough day, and a high wind was blowing. Just outside the city I noticed a big bull-thistle, and on this thistle was a bumblebee trying to extract honey from the blossom. The wind blew the thistle about in the most wild fashion, but the bumblebee stuck. I have come to the conclusion that persistency is characteristic of everything in New Hampshire, whether men or bumblebees."

The mill man laughed, but said nothing. It seemed to him that the President must be near to giving him the job he desired. Then the President went on, speaking very thoughtfully, "I have often wondered whether that bumblebee got enough honey out of that bull-thistle to pay him for all his gymnastics."

A few hours later the New Hampshire man was on his way back home, strangely content for one who had failed to win a much-coveted appointment.

Town Welcomes Strangers

La Pryor, Texas

Thirty new families moved into new farm homes on a local government re-settlement project. They faced the recent holidays as strangers in homes not yet habitable and homelike. Gasoline rationing meant no trips to relatives and former friends. Their problem was most happily solved by La Pryor's annual community tree party. The newcomers were made the honor guests about whom all the party plans were centered. At lights-out time, after the carol singing, new and old citizens went homeward together talking over plans for next year's tree party—for there is always a community tree in La Pryor at Christmas. On the books of the local bank one account reads simply, "Christmas Tree." In over 20 years that account has not lapsed. No one has ever endowed it. All the inhabitants contribute. Each year some community need is met.

NEWS ITEM — KANSAS CITY — SHORTAGE OF HORSESHOES WORRIES BAKERY AND DAIRYMEN.

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THROW IN A COUPLE OF CREAM PUFFS AND IT'S A DEAL
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Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Ponders*

By Le Pelley

Hmm.. SEVEN CENTS ISN'T VERY MUCH FOR ALL MY VALENTINE SHOPPING
MAYBE IT WOULD BE BETTER TO BUY A SACK OF CANDY — AND JUST GO AROUND AND SAY "BE MY VALENTINE"!
EVEN IF I BOUGHT A VALENTINE WITH LACE ON IT — SHOULD I GIVE IT TO SUSIE, DORIE LEE OR POPPY?
I WONDER IF THINGS GET MORE COMPLICATED AS ONE GROWS UP...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And Much More Exciting!*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Anybody Got an Ostrich?*

By The Hagers

"Wait, Pelican!" I cried. "Don't go. For you can be of help, I know.
"We're here to help the Terns retrieve Their island. You birds made them leave."
"Our chief attacked it," he replied. "Few Pelicans with him now side.
One thing alone will make him flee; And that's a bigger bird than he."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Inflation and "Sweet Reasonableness"

Though Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes leaves several questions open for further examination, his radio address on inflation—spiced with hints of a European invasion, bristling with warnings to labor and farmers, and peppered with news of a 48-hour week—is chiefly notable because it indicates the Government still intends to combat runaway inflation. The precise methods of combat, while admirably rounded in presentation, still suggest there has not been a sufficient delineation arrived at in the Administration between "sweet reasonableness" and the sharp hardness that must be applied if America is to avoid the cruelties of inflation, secondary only to those of the actual battlefield.

Although Mr. Byrnes spoke in very forthright terms in denying to workers and farmers the higher wages and prices they have been demanding—telling them, truly, such increases would be advantageous only so long as they could keep others from getting them—the net effect of his speech was to indicate a soft rather than a hard application. This is seen both in the way that the 40-hour week is to be expanded to a 48-hour week, and in the rather inconclusive presentation of the theory of "incentive payments" to farmers.

Raising the work-week to 48 hours is a patent need, as this newspaper has pointed out for several months. It should release to war industry manhours now held in non-war industry. The idea of applying the longer work-week only in areas where manpower thus released can be quickly absorbed is wise. There would be little point, for example, in lengthening the work-week in New York City, where some unemployment still persists. But a question does arise over the insistence that time and a half be paid above 40 hours.

Mr. Byrnes, speaking rather rapidly, simply says that higher pay for the same amount of work is inflationary, while more pay for more work is not inflationary. Yet that is questionable when the work is going into weapons and not consumers goods, for the effect is to put more purchasing power in the pockets of the worker without increasing the supply of goods he can buy.

It might have been better had Mr. Byrnes pointed out his inability to annul the Wages-and-Hours Law, which provides time and a half above 40 hours. He might also have pointed out the disrupting effect that a reduction in overtime wages would have on the thousands of war workers who have been enjoying these high scales for a year or longer. Many industrial leaders have asserted such a change would destroy morale. It might indeed be very hard to "sell" to labor, especially while holding firmly to the larger issue of the "Little Steel" formula, but it would patently be a deflationary trend in that it would reduce purchasing power right in the pockets where it offers most potential danger.

It is to be hoped that in applying a 48-hour week in many non-war industries, Washington will make allowances for many serious managerial problems.

As to incentive payments to farmers to increase production of needed items, Mr. Byrnes made a reasonable case, but still left obscure the question of where the policy is to end. Past experience with subsidies has shown they are hard to stop and have a tendency to spread.

Mr. Byrnes's address was useful in emphasizing that Americans must, for the duration, meet the problem of lowered living standards, because there are fewer civilian goods. His words of warning about black markets and selfish buying should be heeded.

Americans would be very unwise to look upon the fight against inflation as regimentation. Rather, it should be a co-operative effort of citizens to reduce the hardships of rising prices on all, including the mother or wife left with the $50 a month allowance of her son or husband at the front.

Moreover, it should be understood that those who fight inflation now are contributing very definitely to winning the peace after the war. For it was in large measure the inflated domestic economy with which America emerged in 1919 that prevented its production from entering the world markets. It was "protected" by high tariffs, which helped foster the isolationist concept. Inability to trade freely in the world markets brought depression to American agriculture and, ultimately, to the whole domestic economy.

There is a lesson to be pondered.

In Which We All Serve

There may come a greater film out of this war than either of those now contesting for the honor. But it will be hard to strike a more universal note than that in Noel Coward's "In Which We Serve," or than that in "Mrs. Miniver." Both these pictures deal with Britain's part in the war, yet they are much more than "British" pictures.

The home life and the amenities that the Minivers had to put aside for the duration are things dear to all of us, and we all feel we know the Minivers personally, and that they know us, because we are sharing the trials and the determination this war demands. We are not so much Britons or Americans as fellow-citizens of a free world.

Mr. Coward's compact, single-purposed epic likewise transcends nationality by its emphasis on human qualities that recognize no boundaries. The men who, clinging to a rubber boat, watch their ship settle beneath the sea's impartial surface, are not more British in their bravery than they are American, for all their memories of English gardens and Christmas carols.

Wherever men and women stand for freedom today—and where do they not?—there are Minivers on land, and men of "the Torrin" at sea. Their hopes which are our hopes, their courage which is ours, their sacrifices which we depend upon equally with our own—these are the things that make "Mrs. Miniver" and "In Which We Serve" pictures for all the family of United Nations folk.

Farm Recruiting

The newspapers printed a picture the other day of a group of farm workers who were being moved by the Federal Government to certain districts in the East which had lost agricultural workers to war plants and the armed services. The job of recruiting and transporting these skilled hands has been undertaken by the Farm Security Administration, whose relations principally have been with farmers on marginal or sub-marginal lands.

The United States, before the war is over, will need to have every possible acre of tillable soil under cultivation, even sub-marginal farms. But the Nation's first duty to its Army and Navy, its Allies, war workers, and the rest is to see that the richer lands which yield the best crops are farmed first. Consequently it is a wise policy to move available help to such farms now. Since the FSA is doing a good job in obtaining emergency farm help, Congress might think twice before abolishing it.

"Missions Fulfilled"

Guadalcanal is being headlined as a great American victory. So it is—a defensive victory. Every credit should go to the forces who wrested this key to the Solomons from Japan's grasp. Americans can be justly proud of the sailors, soldiers, marines, and fliers who captured Guadalcanal in the face of the enemy, drove off his repeated attempts to land new forces, and eventually pushed his jungle fighters into a corner.

The series of actions around the Solomons have proved the fighting spirit and effectiveness of American sea, land, and air forces. They have apparently ended any danger that the supply line to Australia might be broken. In the measure that they have weakened Tokyo's air and sea power, they have opened the way for an Australian-American offensive starting from New Guinea and Guadalcanal. But they have not cleared the Japanese out of the Solomons or broken their hold on the vast conquests of last year.

It is easy to smile at Tokyo's explanation that its troops had been "withdrawn after their missions had been fulfilled." "Expelled" would be closer to it. The move might be accurately described as the escape of a harried remnant. Yet once more it is necessary for Americans to check their elation by keeping Guadalcanal in perspective. If the United States had to take the whole series of Japanese island bases at the same cost, the war in the Pacific would be a long and expensive one.

The Japanese troops on Guadalcanal did, manifstly, fulfill one mission. They kept much of America's air and sea power in the Pacific tied up for six months. That time was invaluable to Tokyo in its essential task of organizing and exploiting the tremendous treasure of war materials in the Dutch Indies and other sections of Nippon's conquests. Americans should not laugh too loudly at Tokyo's explanation. Only if they made better use of those six months—building planes and ships which will reduce the enemy's bases at a far faster rate—can they feel any elation.

Our Readers Say—

China and the West's Opportunity

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You have been looking editorially at Casablanca. How many fingers are crossed when reassurances are conveyed to China—if any fingers at all? Japan has unwittingly given the West an opportunity to erase the predatory Sixteenth Century from history. But can we bring our thinking up to it? Can we think now, as occasion demands we must, of China as a coherent powerful nation among the Powers at the postwar peacetable? If we can, we shall know how to proceed now and, especially, then. If we cannot, our sun is inevitably setting.

Many seem to think that in the plane we have another new contrivance with which to oppose the reestablishment of a true political philosophy, and therefore, that the war may end safely where it began: at tariffs, predatory aggrandizements, and, under the economy of scarcity (in labor unions, restriction of apprenticeships and available journeymen; so that it goes clear down the line), monopolization of opportunity, steady debasement of the currency, spoliation of wage earners and thrift values.

This is untenable. Such men overlook the necessary ubiquitous use of the plane in the mere winning of the war. We have to keep in mind the probability that China will be making planes before the war is well over, and will soon even make automobiles; and that, in short, we must turn to our land, the earth, and work it diligently, and appreciatively, and remaster the arts. We will have to deal with the postwar world on the basis of our character, not at all on the basis of the character of our machines.

Los Angeles — WALTER ROBB

No Shelter for War Criminals

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United Nations are rightly taking steps to insure that the treasures stolen from various occupied countries, including those which have been sent to, or are being sent to neutral countries for safekeeping until they can be transferred to the looters, shall be restored to their owners; but nothing has as yet been stated or decided about aggressors and their possible flight to neutral countries as places of refuge and shelter.

If this matter is left until the cessation of hostilities, the details of the peace may so occupy the governments of the victorious nations that they will not be able to give this question the attention it demands.

Great Britain and all those nations associated with her in the destruction of the effort of evil to control mankind, should state in unmistakable terms that any country giving shelter to any individuals associated criminally with the tripartite pact of evil-doers will not be regarded as neutral, but will be held responsible for the extradition, for the surrender of any such persons to the proper authority, failing which any military, naval, or other forces necessary will be used to take into custody such persons, to await just trial.

Leeds, Eng. — STANLEY M. SYDENHAM

Teaching the Art of Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are certain prevailing political customs that are wholly unworthy and should be corrected.

Our country is fully justified in being proud of its excellent institutions designed to teach the art of war. Could we not have an institution designed to teach the art of peace—the amenities that make for a better understanding between nations? Then laws could be enacted which would require that all ambassadors or envoys be selected from this school, the graduates of which would have every qualification necessary to make creditable representatives of our country.

Kansas City, Mo. — JULIA S. KINNEY

More "Books" and "Authors"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the following authors have given their all in presenting to a hungering world the results of their unremitting toil during years of study of a dog's life.

Witness these titles:

A Dog's Life, by Ona Leesh.
A Dog's Life, by G. Rowell.
A Dog's Life, by Etta Bowen.
A Dog's Life, by Chace N. Katts.

Thanks for a good, refreshing laugh. Why not have a little fun at the expense of the good old English language and Noah Webster once in a while?

Redlands, Calif. — T. P. SARGENT

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

New England Spirituals

Out of hymnbooks of a century or more ago George Pullen Jackson in DOWN EAST SPIRITUALS AND OTHERS (New York: J. J. Augustin. $3.50) has drawn 272 examples of spirituals which will come as a revelation to many persons who thought they knew their New England. Others, of an older generation, will recall the tradition of emotional song services in churches, particularly in the smaller communities where the services have kept their simpler forms.

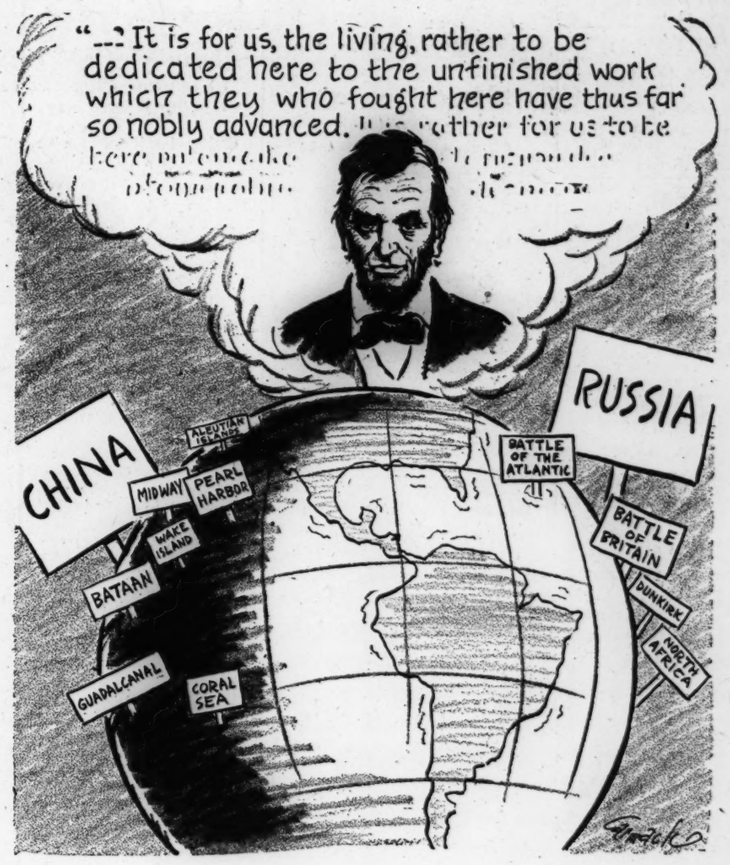
That white folk had their own spirituals will surprise only those who never attended Friday evening meetings in a Methodist or Baptist church in the country 50 years ago. The ecstasy of the singing in those meetings was in every way parallel to that we are today more familiar with in spirituals sung in Negro gatherings.

The very songs that are in this collection used to be sung at Friday night prayer meeting, as the elder generation will recall from memory or by heresay as they turn the pages of Mr. Jackson's painstaking compilation and read his explanatory comments. The words and music of the songs are here, ready for those who wish to obtain some notion of the flavor and heartiness of much religious assembly experience in a day when communities were often all but isolated—in any modern view of a world that knows swift transportation even in the "backwoods."

In that day such communities had to provide for themselves, mostly, all group experiences of a cultural and religious nature. So these songs are expressive, and deserve consideration as folk art.

Q. R.

A Message for Today



Wood Is Wood to the OPA

A Dispatch From the Farm

We seem to have arrived at a wood situation. The shortage of fuel oil, difficulties of coal transportation, lack of woodsmen, and certain dubiously helpful contributions of the price-fixing board have conspired—at least up here in Maine—to play Ned. We have arrived at the place where wood, horrible to relate, is wood and—no wonder I'm mixed up—the tail goes with the hide.

Now I'm writing from a wood country, and we've been busy lately, and haven't kept up with advancements as we should. It is true that we operate by rumor, and it is equally true that we have to. Rules laid down by political offices seem never to apply to the particular instance, but our lives are made up from a lot of particular instances. It sounded incredible when someone told us that wood, piled up by the road, is now worth ten dollars a cord—good, bad or indifferent. But subsequent rumors, ministrations, reports, signs in the sky and dark clouds on the horizon indicate that such is conceivably true.

Not that we haven't tried. A neighbor's wife went up to Lewiston the other day to the ration board, and she had a long list of questions she was to ask. She had to find out how Twin Pine Dairy was to deliver milk on fifty gallons of gasoline a month; how another man should register some spare tires he has for a tractor; what a woman should do with two pounds of canning sugar left over; how to get some wire to hold up a stove pipe; who to see about a ceiling price on the hired man's room rent—and why; what anyone could do to get kerosene to clean paint brushes; what happened to Joe Garfield's tire list; and maybe a dozen or so other small matters that require Federal assistance these days. I told her to find out about wood if she could. But the ration board office was jammed with defense workers getting tires and gasoline, and she waited around a while and came home to feed the hens.

So local practice is to pile wood up by the road and collect ten dollars. A reasonably sturdy wave of honesty floats local consciences, and thus far good upland wood has appeared as usual, intended for consumption in the winter of 1943-4, but some of us are wondering how soon the tide will ebb. Wood is something we know about—and a flat price of ten dollars a cord for *wood* gives us a license to steal.

* * *

The products of the woodlot break down into groups. All of them will, under some conditions, burn in a stove. Timber, of course, is the primary product—pine for boards, spruce and hemlock for dimension stuff, pilings for lend-lease, oak for ships. Such is sold on the stump, on the skids, or by the thousand board feet when sawed. A by-product is slab-wood, usually a summer wood and worth a dollar or so a load. There are two kinds of loads, an ordinary cart-body full or a jag. A jag is heaped up. A cord of wood is 128 cubic feet, but a load depends on the size of the cart.

Another category is birch or maple, sold in four-foot bolts to wood-working mills. Birch goes for clothespins and toothpicks, maple for women's shoe heels, bowling pins, furniture, etc. Long logs are handled with a peavey or cant-dog, but a special tool known as a birch hook is used on factory bolts.

Pulp-wood is a good seller. It is usually hemlock, spruce, poplar (or *popple*), and maybe fir. Lately they've been taking white and Norway pine—if they can get it. Pulp-wood is handled in four-foot lengths, is sometimes peeled in the woods, and goes into the publishing business, government files, and wall board. Fir, in these parts, is considered fit only for Christmas trees and fence posts, but in country that doesn't have so much spruce and pine they make board and planks of it and call it balsam.

Some trees have special but occasional uses. Ash makes axhandles. Oak, beech, maple, and Norway pine make flooring. Basswood makes honey boxes. Hackmatack (tamarack) used to go for ships' knees. Cedar (ours is white cedar) weathers well and makes good underpinnings, telephone poles. It splits well and makes fine planking for Rangeley boats.

But all of it will burn, meaning that when kindled it will be consumed to ashes. But not all of it is naturally constituted for the demands of cooks and janitors. Swamp alder, dried about two months, makes hot biscuit wood, but commercially it is worth about ten cents an acre. Getchell (or gray) birch will burn green and make a ton of creosote per cord, and is priced on the stump accordingly. Limbs from pines and hemlocks are known as "squaw wood" because the women and children can pick it up—our nearest wood to fagots. Soft wood burns quickly and is known as summer wood because it heats up the stove but not the house.

* * *

Some hard woods are included by sufferance and among the technical are known as semi-softs. White or grey birch is such; also swamp maple which sometimes poses as upland rock maple if the customer hasn't had experience. Nobody ever seriously accused swamp maple or white birch of being hard woods if oak, beech, and maple are handy.

I have heard it said that unit for unit the best heating wood is dry apple. It works up hard, smells abominably while drying, but will bake off a loaf of bread beautifully. I suppose next comes red oak dried under cover. The large pores in oak retain moisture, and if left outdoors the wood will never dry between rains. Truth to tell, in our climate we seldom see any completely dry red oak. Beech or rock maple, from old-growth trees, certainly comes next. Sales practice condones mixing woods, and two or three sticks each of maple, oak, and beech will jack up the price on a load of birch. But between beech and birch is a value difference of several dollars a cord, and between dry rock maple and green hemlock is a vast and awful chasm the woodsmen of Maine wouldn't attempt to bridge. It's just like talking two languages.

But as far as we can find out around here someone in Washington has pronounced them man and wife and rationed them a cozy honeymoon cottage with a ten-dollar ceiling. Up here we still cut wood with the idea in mind of burning it. Personally I'd like to sell a hundred cords of green hemlock and fir at that handsome price—but if they ever tell me I've got to burn it I'm going to ask for fuel oil.

JOHN GOULD

The Wide Horizon

Why We Love Lincoln

By Edgar DeWitt Jones

Dr. Edgar DeWitt Jones, for twenty-three years a Detroit minister and a former president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is a long-time follower of the Lincoln Trail. Dr. Jones writes a column for "The Detroit News" entitled "Successful Living."

If a nation-wide vote were taken to determine our best-loved American, does anybody doubt that an overwhelming majority would name Abraham Lincoln? We venerate Washington, revere Franklin, admire Jefferson, honor Hamilton, praise Jackson, and *love* Lincoln.

The enshrinement of Lincoln in the hearts of his countrymen came about gradually. For the first hundred years of our history Washington occupied a pedestal in lonely grandeur. Then came the War Between the States and a galaxy of new heroes emerged. It took time to heal the scars of that dreadful conflict and assuage the bitterness of internecine strife, yet by the close of the last century Lincoln towered above his contemporaries.

The year 1909 was the centenary of Lincoln's lowly birth and the occasion of a literary flood of Lincolniana. Newspapers and magazines "featured" notable articles by men who knew Lincoln. Thus to America was given a new introduction to her first martyred President.

* * *

We love Lincoln because he was so human. There was never anything of the stuffed shirt about the man. He rang true, a rugged soul, with a flavor of rusticity clinging to him to the end of his days. Other poor boys in our annals have climbed to great heights, but they do not appeal to us as does this son of sorrow and of mirth.

We love Lincoln because he was honest—intellectually and personally honest. He seemed naturally to choose always the road of rectitude. He probably cared less for money than any of our other Presidents, and for the most part occupants of the White House have been men of simple tastes. Perhaps the poet spoke for us all when he wrote, "An honest man's the noblest work of God." "Honest Abe" he was and ever shall be.

We love Lincoln for his sense of humor and his quaint, droll stories. Austere and solemn men doubtless have their uses, but they seldom win our affections. The salty jokes he told amuse us and do not subtract so much as an iota from the respect we bear him. We see him in those awful hours of anxiety reading aloud from the nonsense of Petroleum V. Nasby and the slapstick fun of Artemus Ward, while we mingle our laughter with his. His "that reminds me" sets us all a-tingle with expectancy.

We love Lincoln because of his compassion for poor, suffering humanity, and for stricken beast and bird as well. We cannot think of him as needlessly stepping on a worm. There was healing in his glance, his touch, his speech. Hate seemed foreign to his nature. Generous and unfailing was the quality of his forgiveness. Grudges he did not bear, and to envy he was a stranger. Was it not General Grant who said that Lincoln was in the habit of finding excuses for the conduct of his enemies? Here was one who put into practice that difficult Biblical injunction to heap coals of fire upon the head of a foe.

* * *

We love Lincoln because amidst war's rancors he rose to such Christlike heights of mercy, justice, and good will. That phrase in his Second Inaugural, "with malice toward none and with charity for all," is pristine in quality of tenderness and magnanimity. It shines out of the night of blood and tears as some splendid "bright, particular star." His words, "I have not only suffered for the South; I have suffered with the South," are wet with tears. If ever a mighty ruler carried on a bloody war without hate in his heart, Lincoln is the man.

We love Lincoln because he loved our Country and gave himself for it; and loving him, our love for the Nation for which he died is all the stronger. Remembering him, it is harder to be sectional, partisan, or intolerant, and easier to be loyal, patient, and persevering in devotion to a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

We love Lincoln because he greatened in gentleness and royalty of spirit in the fiery furnace of pain and sorrow. We feel the sheer nobility of his grandeur as the white flame destroyed the last vestige of dross within him, leaving only pure gold. Yet even as we sense his moral greatness we know he was not a demigod and made no pretensions to perfection. We have his own confession that he wished he had been a more religious man, and such humility of spirit but endears him to us all the more.

Why do we love Lincoln? What a foolish question; we cannot help loving him.

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